BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1822. [NUMBER 1655.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY CASTLE,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE,

14th June 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information, the following advertisement issued by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 14th of November 1821 and published in the London Gazette of the 17th of that month.

East India-House, November 14, 1821.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, having, on the 6th and 18th July last, issued public advertisements, giving notice that measures had been adopted which might lead to the discharge of a large portion of the existing Indian Loans; and that the Court had authorised their Bengal Government to open a new 6 per Cent. Loan in India, to which the then present 6 per Cent Obligations of 1811 would be transferable; and whereas by advices recently received from India, the Court of Directors are informed, that, on the 1st May 1821, the Governor General in Council at Fort William gave notice, that the Promissory Notes of the Bengal Government standing on the General Register of the Registered Debt of that Presidency, bearing date the 30th June 1811, and numbered 1 to 10,000 inclusive, would be discharged at the General Treasury on Tuesday the 31st July last, on which day the interest thereon would cease; but that any of the Notes advertised for payment would, until further orders, be received in transfer to the New Loan then opened;

And whereas the Court's intention of opening a New Loan in India, as set forth in their beforementioned advertisement of the 6th and 18th July last, has thus been anticipated by the Bengal Government.

The Court of Directors do hereby give notice, that the measures in contemplation by the Court, and adverted to in their said advertisements of the 6th and 18th July last, are to be considered as entirely void and of none effect.

And whereas in the advertissment published by the Bengal Government, in the Calcutta Gazette on the 1st May last, notice was given, that transfers of the Notes advertised to be paid off to the New Loan were to be received until further orders, and by the 11th clause of the conditions of the New Loan, the accounts of the said Loan, are to be closed on the 31st March 1822; and whereas proprietors of the Promissory Notes advertised to be paid off, resident in Europe, may not be enabled to convey instructions to India for the transfer of their property into the New Loan, before the said Loan shall have been closed.

The Court of Directors do hereby give notice, that they have directed their Bengal Government to permit the transfer of all Promissory Notes of the 30th June 1811, to the Loan of the 1st May 1821, which Notes shall be tendered in India on or before the 30th June 1822.

And whereas it appears by the 4th clause of the conditions of the said Loan of the 1st May 1821, that the proprietors of Promissory Notes transferred to that Loan, resident in Europe, might if they required it, be paid the interest on their Notes up to the 31st December 1821, by Bills on the Court of Directors at twelve months date, and at 2s. 6d. the Sicca rupee;

The Court of Directors, in view to the further accommodation of proprietors resident in Europe, do hereby further give notice, that those creditors, bona fide resident in Europe, who shall have transferred, or who shall tranfer, in India their bonds of the Loan of 30th June 1811 to the Loan of 1st May 1821, by means of their agents duly authorised, on or before the 30th June next, shall have the option of receiving their interest for another half year, namely, from 31st December 1821 to the 30th June 1822, by Bills on the Court of Directors at twelve months date, and 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee; the bills to be drawn specifically payable to the absent proprietor or his order, and not to the order of any agent or agents whatsoever: but those absent creditors who shall have required, or who shall require, the payment of the principal of their Obligations of 30th June 1811 in cash, will not be entitled to the extended option of remittance of interest hereby conceded to subscribing absentees; all accruing intetest due to them to the period when they may have demanded their principal, shall be paid in cash only at the Treasury in Calcutta.

The Court of Directors do further give notice, that the Notes of absent creditors, who shall omit to signify their intentions, at the Presidency of Fort William definitively with respect to the Promissory Notes of 30th June 1811, on or before 30th June 1822, will remain without interest from that period.

The Court of Directors have also resolved, that if the Bengal Government shall see no objection to the measure, creditors who have subscribed, or who may hereafter subscribe, to the Loan of 1st May 1821, may, if they think proper, employ the agency of the Accountant-General and Sub-Treasurer at the several Presidencies in India, in procuring the remittance to England of the interest on their Obligations, by means of Bills of Exchange on the Court, to be purchased in the market at the current prices of the day, it being distinctly understood, that no responsibility shall attach to the East India Company for the acts of those Officers, in virtue of the authority which may be thus given to them.

The conditions of the Loan of the 1st May 1821, may be seen by application at the Office of the Accountant-General at this House.

JOSEPH DART, Secretary.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Secretary to Government.

FOR SALE

AT No. 9 MILITARY SQUARE,

A FEW half Chests of *Paxton and Marjoribank's* Claret, imported by H. C. Ship DUKE OF YORK.

Apply to MR. DALLAS Purser, or to JEHANGEER & NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE.

Bombay, 15th June 1822.

THIRD BOMBAY LOTTERY,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

TOWN-HALL

OF BOMBAY,

Established by Government.

SCHEME

OF THE

THIRD

Bombay Town-Hall LOTTERY.

1	Prize of	Rs.	100,000
1	Ditto of	"	30,000
1	Ditto of	"	20,000
2	Ditto of	Rs. 10,000 "	20,000
2	Ditto of	" 5000 "	10,000
4	Ditto of	" 2000 "	8,000
6	Ditto of	" 1000 "	6,000
12	Ditto of	" 500 "	6,000
400	Ditto of	" 125 "	50,000
429	Prizes		Rs. 250,000
2071	Blanks		

2500 Tickets at 100 Rs. each

1st.—A Deduction of 6 per Cent will be made from all the Prizes for the Improvement of the Town Hall and the Expenses of the Lottery.

2d.—Prizes will be paid at the General Treasury, subject to the deduction specified in the foregoing article, thirty days after the Drawing shall have been completed.

3d.—The 400 Numbers first drawn from the Number Wheel, will be intitled to the 400 Prizes of 125 Rupees each.

4th.—The Prize of 30,000 Rupees to be the 100th drawn Ticket on the 5th day's drawing.—and that of 100,000 Rs. the same on the 6th day's drawing.

5th The Drawing will commence on the 25th May next, and be continued on the following days,—

2d Day's Drawing on 8th June.
3d Do. ..... 11th Do.
4th Do. ..... 13th Do.
5th Do. ..... 15th Do.
6th Do. ..... 17th Do.

The fifth day's Drawing of the above Lottery will commence in the Theatre at ten o'clock THIS MORNING.

☞ Tickets are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Shoolton Malcolm & Co at Rs. 130 each.

Bombay, 15th June 1822.

FOR SALE

A CHARIOT, not quite new, but in the best order, and two GREY CABUL HORSES of about 15 hands high, together with harness and every thing complete. For further particulars apply to Messrs Kempt and Co.

Bombay, 51th June 1822.

CHANK FISHERY,

CEYLON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Farm of the exclusive right of Fishing for Chanks off the Coast of Ceylon from the northern extremity of Calpentyn round by Jaffna to Mullativoe on the East side of the Island, will be put up for Sale to the highest bidder at the Office of the Commissioner of Revenue at Colombo, and at the Cutcherry of Jaffna on first of October next.

The Farm to be sold for two years commencing 1st January 1823 and ending 31st December 1824. The decision of Government on the respective offers will be made known to the bidders on or before the 1st of November next.

By His Excellency's Command.

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
COLOMBO, 11th May 1822.

શ્રી•શેબાંનનો•શંખ•પકડવાને
ખબર•કીમાંથી•આપીએચજે•શંખ•પ
કડી•કાડવાનાં•અખતી આરનો•એજારો•
શેબાનનાં•કોશતાવોનો•કાલપેનટીનની•
કુતર•દરા•ની•કદની•નો•ચેર
નાથીને•ઓલાદીનો•શ્રુદી•ની•ટાપુઆનો•
કુગમણ•ની•તરકનો•વેચવાને•મુકશે•વધુ
કીમત•આપી•લેનારને•શાકું•તારીખ ૧ લી
આવતા•અકટોબર•મહીનાની એ•શ્રી•કો
લમબા•મધે•રીવીનીકુ•કમીશનર•નીકા
રીશમો•અથવા•જાકના•કટચેરી•મધે
અને•એ•એજારો•વરશ ૨ નો•મુદતે•
વેચશે•તારીખ ૧ લી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૨૩
ને•દનથી•આરીથાશે•તે•તારીખ ૩૧ મી
ડીજમબર ૧૮૨૪ ને•દને•પુરોથાશે•અને
એ•એજારો•લેનારને•જાણવાશાકુ•એ•બા
બેનો•ગવરમેનટનો•કોકમ•આવતા•નવ
મબર•મહીનાની•પેકલી•તારીખને•આ
ગમચ•અથવા•પેકલી•તારીખને•દને•ગ
ેર•કરશે *

શ્રી•ગવરમેનટનાં•કોકમથી *
(શકી), જોન•રોડની
ગવરમેનટનો•ચીફ•શકરતાર
શ્રી•કોલમબાની•ચીફ•શકરતારીની
કારીશ—તા• ૧૧ મી•એપ્રે•શને ૧૮૨૨

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A HANDSOME Bengal built Buggy, nearly new, built by Stewart & Co. With a Harness, also nearly new and a steady going Horse.

Particulars as to price &c. may be known by application to Messrs. Kempt & Co.

Bombay 15th June 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL,

BY

PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 17th Instant,

AT A GODOWN.

OPPOSITE THE ADMIRALTY HOUSE.

A QUANTITY of rejected articles from the ship Seaforth ,viz.

Hams, Pine Cheese, Salmon in smal Jars, Cyder, Bloom Raisins, Almonds &c

Bombay 15th June 1822.

VALUABLE BOOKS AND INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 8th June 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE HOUSE SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF

NISBET'T LANE,

ON THE BYCULLA ROAD,

NEARLY OPPOSITE

HUNTLY LODGE,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Instant,

AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS.

A VALUABLE Assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Plate, and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, Fashionable Couches, Chairs, Tables, Carpets: Wines &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published.

N. B.—The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 8th June 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a small quantity of Excellent Madeira in Bottle, imported in 1813 from Newton Gordon, &c. of Madeira.

Bombay 15th June, 1822.

NOW LANDING

FROM THE MEDINA,

CAPTAIN MATTISON

FROM LONDON,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES VIZ.

PALE ALE in Bottle and Hhds, from Dirane and Batson, Bottled Brown stout, Og. Port Wine, Quarter Cask Madeira, two Casks Claret, Hams, Cheese, Pickles, and Mustard, Preserves, Bloom Raisins and Currants, refined sugar, Cod Fish, red and white Herrings, spiced Salmon, Paints and Oil, Pearl barley, and split Peas, Medicine Chests, Earthern Ware, &c. &c. &c. The whole will be sold by public Auction on Wednesday the 19th instant, at the Godown of T. Mollison, Purser, Hummam-street, next door to Biccajee Merjee and Co. if not previously disposed of.

N. B. No allowance or deduction will be made after taken from the Godown. The sale will commence each day at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 12th June, 1822.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE 22D JUNE INSTANT,

AT 4 o'CLOCK IN THE

Afternoon, in Town,

AT THE

PREMISES BELONGING

TO THE

ESTATE OF THE LATE

MR. LUIS BARRETTO,

OPPOSITE TO MR. GAMA'S

MEDICAL REPOSITORY

IN MEADOW STREET.

AN upper Roomed Messuage or Tenement No. 35 with all buildings, stable, &c. thereto belonging, and occupied for an office by the late MR. ROZARIO de QUADROS.

Another upper roomed messuage or Tenement next to the above, No. 36, with all the buildings, offices, & appurtenances thereto belonging, & in which at present is living Mr. Reginald de Noronha.

The Houses may be seen at any time previous the day of the Sale, on application to Sir Roger de Faria & Co. where further particulars relating to the Sale of the Houses may be learned; also the conditions to be made known at the time of the sale.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

જાહેર·લીલાંકુ·ફરીને·વેચશે

તારીખ ૨૨ મી·જુન·આએ·મહીનાં નીએ·બપોરનાં·કલાક ૪ નાં·અરનાર· મીશતર·લુછશ·બરેતોનાં·મીલકતોમાં નાં·ઘેકેરો·શ્રી·ફોટમાં·મીડીશ·જારટરી ટમાં·મીશતર·ગામાનાં·દવાખાનાં·આવ લછે·તે·કેકલ·લખેલા·ઘેકેરો·તેજ·જગા· કુપર·વેચશે *

આલનુ·ઘેકેર·એક·નંબર ૩૫ નુ·તબેલા·તથા·જેકંજ·એ·ઘેકેર·શાકે·બાંધેલુછે તે·શાકે·જે·રીતે·કબજાંછે·તે·રીતેજ·વે ચશે·તથા·કેમાં·આવલ·અરનાર·રોજાર દે·કુઆદરોશ·ની·હાજીશકતી—બીજુ· આલનુ·ઘેકેર·એક·નંબર ૩૬ નુ·તબેલા તથા·હાજીશ·શાકે·તથા·એ·ઘેકેર·કુપ ર·લખેલા·ઘેકેર·ની·પાશેછે·અને·કેમાં·કબ જાનાં·રોજનાલ·દેનુરેનમાં·રેકેછે·તેબી· વેચશે—એ·ઘેકેરો·જે·ઘણીને·જીવાં·કો એ·તે·ઘણીમાએ·એ·વેચાણનાં·દીનની અગાકુ·કુરએક·દારે·તથા·કુરએક·વખ તે·શરારાજર·દે·કેરીઆ·તથા· કુમપની ને·અલેઆથી·દેખાડશે·તથા·એનાં·વેચાં ણનાં·બોલી·તથા·વગત·વાર·વેચતી· વખતે·જોણ·કરશે *

તા· ૧ લી·જુન ૧૮૨૨

G. HIGGS

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a frest lot of ARAB HORSES per ship Francis Warden, among which there are some very promising high cast HORSES for the Turf.

G. H. Will sell by public Auction at his Stables this day, at 4 in the afternoon, a lot of ARAB HORSES, and also some ready broke in Saddle Horses.

Bombay 15th June 1822.

FOR SALE.

BENGAL Beef and Porks, cured for H. M. Navy, in Tierces containing 336 lbs each.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. Mackintosh and Hamilton.

Bombay, 13th June 1822.

Advertisement:

A HANDSOME

ARAB HORSE

AND NEAT BENGAL BUILT

BUGGY,

(DENNET)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PROPERTY

OF

LIEUT. COL. WARREN.

APPLY TO

LIMJEE BICKAJEE.

Bombay 15th June 1822.

FOR SALE

A LADY'S WELL-KNOWN CHESNUT

ARAB HORSE,

ABOUT 14 HANDS

AND HIGH CASTE.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT

EDULJEE CURSETTJEE'S SONS,

WHERE THE HORSE MAY BE SEEN.

Bombay 15th June 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 13.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

JOHN FERNANDES,

BLACKSMITH, GUNSMITH

AND

PLUMBER,

MOST respectfully begs to return thanks to his friends and the public for the encouragement he has, and still continues to receive, (since the death of his late Brother-in-law Mr. J. King), and assures them of the punctual execution of all orders sent him, No. 22 Gunbow street.

J. F. has for sale a few double and single barrel fowling pieces on reasonable terms.

Bombay, 14th June 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS, UNDER THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS.

Remington Crawford & Co.

AT RUPEES 40 PER DOZEN

A FEW Chests (each containing 6 Dozen) of very superior, high flavored Claret, recently imported from the House of Wilson and Cutler.

Bombay, 12th June 1822.

Millinery & Dresses

OF THE

NEWEST FASHION,

JUST LANDED FROM THE

H. C. SHIP MACQUEEN,

AN Elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery &c. from M. Smith, Waterloo place, consisting of Straw and Dress Bonnets with Flowers and Feathers, Superb Dress Hats and Turbans with Flowers and Feathers; also some beautiful Caps with Flowers, and a few Embroidered Dresses, Gloves &c.

Military, Opera, and Round Hats, Beaver and Chip, from Williams and Whyte Bond Street; Ladies' and Children's Beaver Hats and Fur Caps with Gold and Silver Bands from ditto.

ALSO,

A few half Chests of Maxwell and Keys's Claret, and Watts and Heath's Port and Sherry, Hodgson's bottled Pale Ale, and Barclay and Co.'s Brown Stout in Cask and Bottle.

Apply to Mr. *Anderson, Purser* at his Godown opposite *Bhiccajee Merjee's* Shop.

The above articles to be disposed of for ready money only, and when once removed from the Godown cannot be returned.

Bombay, 15th June 1822.

Lugrin and Watson.

HAVE the pleasure to inform their friends and the publick, that they have purchased the whole Investment brought out by Captain Adams of the H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, consisting of the usual Articles, among which are, Berkeley and Gloucester Cheese, Hung Beef, Bacon, Spiced Salmon, Bloom and Muscatellos Raisins, Turkey Figs and Prunes in Bottles, Macaroni and Isinglas; all in very high preservation.

Also per Medina, two Pianofortes from Broadwood and Co; an assortment of Saddlery from Simpson, among which are Tilbery, Gig and Curricle Harness, and a large assortment of Whips; some Edinbro-Ale in Bottles.

Bombay, 14th June 1822.

Pestonjee Bhiccajee & Sons

MOST respectfully beg to acquaint their customers and the public in general, that they have purchased the following investment of Capt. J. WALKER of ship Macqueen, which they have exposed for sale viz.

Perfumery of different sorts from Bristol, Hosiery, Silk and Cotton, best York Ham, Pine Cheese, Cheshire Cheese, Stilton Cheeses, Oilman Stores of different sorts, Gentlemen and Ladies' Gloves and Breeches, Port Wine in Pint Bottles from Harper, Cognac Brandy, Hollands Gin, Pale Ale from Hodgson, Jam, Jelly, Bottle Fruit, Raspberry Vinegar, Comfits and Cocoa from Hoffman, Boots and Shoes from Stunt, Saddlery from Milroy, Cutlery and Plated Ware from Mortimer, Glass Ware from Nash, Snuff from Procter, Work Boxes, Garden and Flower Seeds, Stationery, Cards, Books, Flannel, Blankets, Children's Body, Frock, Edging Lace, Soda Powder and Sedlitz Powder from Gordon and Graham.

Bombay 14th June 1822.

Mineral Waters.

MR. ANDERSON has for Sale a few cases of Mineral Waters, the Excellency of the Virtues of which may be more easily understood through the annexed Extract of a letter dated Broach 5th April 1822 "Its Virtues "in cases of liver complaint are, I think, "unquestionable, as from the last batch "which I received when at Banoote, "several of my friends derived the "greatest benefit.

Cases of 2 Dozens Bottles at 24 Rs. each; ditto of 4 ditto ditto at 40 Rs each.

Bombay 15th June 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Lottery of Superior Books

OF

POPULAR INTEREST,

AND

GENERAL UTILITY

COMPRISING a Set of the latest Encyclopedia or Universal Dictionary of Arts Science, and Literature ever imported to India, by Rees, F. R. S. with fine plates, bound in the most superb manner in Russia, with Marble leaves, &c. &.

Several Sets of Sir Walter Scott's works, Fielding's works, and the Asiatic Researches of Arts, Science and Literature of British India, half bound in Russia, and Hume's History of England and continuation by Smollet.

A few Tickets still remaining unsold, and may be had on application at *MR ANDERSON'S* office adjoining "*THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY*" where the scheme & the list of Subscribers may be known. The Drawing will positively take place on Monday the 24th Instant—at "*THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIBRARY.*"—at 2 P M.

Bombay 15*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, Inhabitant, having purchased of PURMANUND LALDASS of Bombay, Banian Inhabitant, a messuage tenement, or dwelling House of three apartments situate within the Town Walls of Bombay, in the street commonly called Borah's street; if any person or persons have any claim or demands, or are otherwise interested therein, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to the said purchaser EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE, or to WILLIAM ASHBURNER MORGAN, Esquire, his Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 12th June 1822.

LOST.

TWO new Gold Watches, capped and double jewelled horizontal with seconds in double bottomed engine turned Cases—Name D. and W. Morice bearing Nos. 6206 and 6207 inside the cases—Should any person or persons have either found or purchased them, it is earnestly requested they may be sent in to *Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee and Sons*, who will gladly repay the amount, or otherwise gave a handsome reward; but on the contrary he or they shall be given up to the vigour of the law on the circumstance coming to Messrs. B. & Sons' knowledge.

Bombay, 14*th June* 1822.

ખોવાઇ ગયાં છે

બે નવાં શીનાનાં ઘડીયાળાં ડબલ જીકલેડ કોરીજંટલનાં અને નલીયાનાં બોવડા ઘડીયાળ વેચાનાં છે—એની નીશાણ (ટી તથા ડબલીકુ મારીશ) અને એનાં નંબર ૬૨૦૬ તથા ૬૨૦૭ છે એ નંબર એ ઘડીયાલાનાં ઘડીયાની અંદરછે તે કોઇ લોક અગર કોઇને મલેઆં કોયે અથવા ખરીદ કીધાં કોયેતો તે ઘણીને પોતાનજી લીખાજી તથા છોકરાઓ અરજ કરેચેને તે ઘડીયાલાં કુમારી પાશે ઓકલી દે તારે કમે એ ઘડીયાલાનાં નાણાં તથા ઇનામ આપશુ—કદાચ જે ઘણી પાશે કોયે નતે ઘણી નહી ઓક લાવશેતો તેને પેશતનજી લીખાજી તથા છોકરાઓનાં ધ્યાનમાં જે રીતે આવશે તે રીતે જુલમથી ઇનશાફમાં લઇ જશે

તા ૧૪ મી જુન ૧૮૨૨

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net.....	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.....	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale.....	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26*th January* 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT CADIZA Bebee, wife of COODBOODIN COUNCHALLAY of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, is willing to sell and dispose of a certain Puttamar Boat or Vessel called DARIA DOWLUT, of the burthen of eight Candies, belonging to her, in Public Outcry: any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, or possessing any document regarding the said Puttamar Boat, he or they are hereby requested to make known the same to her attorney at Law, Mr. William Ashburner Morgan, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 14th day of June 1822.

શ્રી

મહીરચેઘર ચેતો

ચેબીબે મીયા ઓદલીબીબ મ

ચબોબે ઓઘઈમર યાબીલ્બી મબી

ઝા બીબી ઈબે ઘબ્ત ઘતેમબી ચ

યોતોબત મગીત ચેડી બીમર ૮૦

દિન્નપંત બીમપયાબ મઢીઉ ઘઇ

યાલ્તપ યાઘતેમબીપર ઘરબેમ

મેમ મેમંગ ઘપ ઘબ્બ તંવ ઘ

બ્બ ચેબે મગંબી ઘવંબી મેણાંચે

જપજ ઘબ્બ્યાબ ત્યાંબી ઘબપાબબી

ન ૧૪ બીપમાંચે યંત મેલ્તર બી

ઈબ્બ છંબઘર્ચર મગેબ મોડતા

ચ પન્નીબ ઘઇ યાજપબ મબીન જ્યા

બીર મરબે ન મેબ્યાબ મેમચે ઘ

પે ઘબ્બ તંઉ મબીબ મરબાર મ

બી તાજીચ ૧૪ બીબ ૭૨ ૧૮૨૨

ઈબ્બી

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT LUXEMONJEE BALCRUSTNAJEE and JAGANATH BALCRUSTNAJEE, Purvoes, have lately bargained with LUXEMEBOY widow of the late *Narrain Govind* Chetty, deceased, SUNDER NARRAIN Chetty, and GOVIND NARRAIN Chetty, Mother and Sons, for the purchase of a certain piece of Oari called OWLLEE situate without the Town Walls of Bombay at or near the Parsees' Augaree; any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he or they are requested to mention the same to the said LUXEMONJEE BALCRUSNAJEE and JAGANATH BALCRUSTNAJEE within fourteen days from the date hereof.—Dated this 14th of June 1822.

શ્રી

મહીરચેઘર ચેતો

ચેબીબે મીયા ઓદલીબીબ મ

ચબોબે ઓઘઈમર યાબીલ્બી મબી

ઝા બીબી ઈબે ઘબ્ત ઘતેમબી ચ

યોતોબત મગીત ચેડી બીમર ૮૦

દિન્નપંત બીમપયાબ મઢીઉ ઘઇ

યાલ્તપ યાઘતેમબીપર ઘરબેમ

મેમ મેમંગ ઘપ ઘબ્બ તંવ ઘ

બ્બ ચેબે મગંબી ઘવંબી મેણાંચે

જપજ ઘબ્બ્યાબ ત્યાંબી ઘબપાબબી

ન ૧૪ બીપમાંચે યંત મેલ્તર બી

ઈબ્બ છંબઘર્ચર મગેબ મોડતા

ચ પન્નીબ ઘઇ યાજપબ મબીન જ્યા

બીર મરબે ન મેબ્યાબ મેમચે ઘ

પે ઘબ્બ તંઉ મબીબ મરબાર મ

બી તાજીચ ૧૪ બીબ ૭૨ ૧૮૨૨

ઈબ્બી

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Lieutenant Charles Bernard Parker*, late in the Military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*).

Bombay, 14*th June* 1821.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all & singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of JAMES BLAIR, late of Bombay, Baker, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE.)

Bombay 14*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JAMES STAVELEY, Esq. late Barrister at Law at Madras, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JOHN WILLIAM DARE, Esq of Madras, Merchant and Agent, and one of the Partners of the Firm of Messrs. PARRY and DARE—Notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. PARRY and DARE of Madras, Merchants.

THOS. TEED,
PROCTOR.

MADRAS, 22d May 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Captain GODWIN PONSBORNE SEWARD, late in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (*Mr. Richard Woodhouse*), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 14*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GUNGABOYE widow, Daughter of the late SEWJEE BABJEE deceased, having been ordered to be granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to WITTOBA WISWANATHJEE, the Executor in the said Will named; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of June 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will, and Testament of JOHN STEWART Esq. deceased, late a Captain in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder, to DA- the Executor therein named: all p- Esq. having claims on the Estate of the- -ng deceased, are requested to send in the same to Messrs JOHN LECKIE and Co. the constituted Attornies of the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted thereto make payment of their respective debts to them, without delay.

Bombay, 14*th June* 1822.

Advertisement

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of EDULJEE MONOCKJEE LALLA, late of Bombay Parsee, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to Hamoyboy widow of the said deceased, the Executrix in the said Will named—All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having claims thereon, are requested to make the same known to the said Executrix.

GRANT,
PROCTOR,

Bombay 15*th June* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of ELIZABETH COURT, late of Bombay, widow, deceased, having been granted to RICHARD BECK of Bombay, Gentleman, one of the executors named and appointed in the said Will, by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR,

Bombay 15*th June* 1822.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of May 1822.

1822		THERMOMETER, 11 A. M	1 A. M.	4 A. M.	BAROMETER. 11 A. M.		4 A. M.	
May,	*date*	*Degs*	*Degs.*	*Degs.*	*In*	*dec.*	*In.*	*dec.*
Wed.	1	87½	8[illegible]	88	30	03	29	96
	2	87	88	88	30	04	29	94
	3	87	87½	88	30	09	29	98
	4	87	87½	88	29	93	29	86
	5	87	87½	88½	29	97	29	93
	6	86½	88	88	30	09	29	92
	7	86½	86½	86½	30	09	29	91
	8	86½	86½	86½	29	98	29	95
	9	85½	86½	86½	30	09	29	87
	10	86	86½	87	29	97	29	86
	11	86½	87½	87	29	93	29	85
	12	86½	87	87½	29	95	29	87
	13	86½	87	87½	29	96	29	95
	14	86½	87	87½	29	93	29	91
	15	86½	87½	87½	29	95	29	98
	16	86½	87½	87½	29	92	29	87
	17	86½	87½	87	29	91	29	82
	18	87½	87	88	29	98	29	84
	19	86½	87½	87½	29	98	29	85
	20	87½	88	88	29	93	29	87
	21	87	87½	88	29	92	29	85
	22	87½	88	88	29	92	29	87
	23	87½	88	88½	29	92	29	86
	24	87½	88½	88½	29	98	29	95
	25	87½	88	88½	30	01	29	95
	26	87	87½	88	29	93	29	86
	27	87	87	87½	29	95	29	87
	28	84	84½	84½	29	87	29	86
	29	85	85½	86	29	95	29	99
	30	86½	87	86	29	95	29	91
	31	86	86½	87	29	92	29	85

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 6TH *JUNE* 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council.

THE Cantonment Order by Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, dated the 3d. of May directing Lieutenant Sandwith of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry to continue in charge of the Commisariate Pay and Bazar departments in Kattywar, is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 4 h May last.

GENERAL ORDER BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 4th May 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs that, whr pro[illegible] Military officers who may be lent to forrions, may have [illegible] employed [illegible] and the [illegible] from ill regular, or otherwise, to proceed to sea, they shall in- Britioly transmit their application, accompanied h. the prescribed certificate to the Commander in Chief of their own presidency, through the regular channel of its Anjutant General).

Should the nature of the case require an immediate departure, a duplicate of the application and certificates will be presented to the Government of the presidency from which the officer may propose to embark.

The Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay will be requested to refuse attention to applications unaccompanied by the duplicate of the application and certificates to Bengal.

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col., Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

Bombay Castle 7th June 1822.

The Head Quarter division of His M. 20 h Regiment of Foot, appointed to relieve His Majesty's 65th Regiment, having arrived at this presidency on the 4 h of this month, in the ship Macqueen; that Regiment is admitted on the strength of this Establishment from that date.

Mr. Thomas Maughan having reported his arrival on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Macqueen on the 4th of this month, and produced his certificate of appoin ment to this presidency, he is promoted to Ensign and admitted on the Establishment accordingly; date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Assistant Surgeon Brydon, hospital storekeeper at the presidency, is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief until further orders.

Bombay Castle 10th June, 1822.

A revised Code of Medical Reguations having been published, and a copy directed to be furnished to every Battalion, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs that it be considered as appertaining to the Battalion, lodged among it's records, and carefully transferred to the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons who may be successively nominated to it's Medical duties.

On His Majesty's Regiments quitting the Presidency, the copy of the Code must be delivered over to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being transferred to the Regiment that may arrive in succession.

Bombay Castle 11th June, 1822.

Assistant Surgeon Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Katteewar, is directed to join his Corps. Assistant Surgeon McAdam, Vaccinator in the North Western Division, is appointed to succeed Mr. Conwell.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
F. WARDEN;
Chief Secretary

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 15TH *JUNE* 1822.

Since the issuing of our extra paper of Monday last, the Honorable Company's-ship Castle Huntley, Captain H. A. Drummond, has arrived here, having left Plymouth the same day the Buckinghamshire did.

By these ships we have received our London papers to the 2d, and have been favored with Plymouth papers of the 7th & 9th March. From these we have made large extracts, and we have also copied some pa agraphs of our private Correspondent's letter of the latter end of February, which we did not observe in the English papers in our possession. Our extra of Monday and the ample selection we have now made, render any further summary of intelligence by us unnecessary. The following are the paragraphs alluded to in the letter

FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.

February 19th. From the Paris Papers. Frankfort, February 8th. Extract of a letter from Constantinople dated Jan. 10th. This Capital continues to enjoy perfect tranquillity, thanks to the Orders of the Sultan, and the firm conduct of the European Ambassadors. The Greeks enjoy the most entire liberty, as respects their Worship, and they begin to occupy themselves about their affairs with more confidence than they have hitherto felt. It is long since any public executions took place; but the Government continues to sequestrate the property of the fugitives, who are reputed guilty. The arrival of the French Ambassador has strengthened the hopes of the maintenance of peace. Our Funds are rising.

February 21st. From the Paris Paper. Vienna, February 6th. The Courier so anxiously expected from St. Petersburgh, has not yet arrived, but an English Courier has brought dispatches, containing, it is said, the copy of a Note, which the Marquess of Londonderry has caused the British Ambassador to present to [illegible] of St. Petersburgh, in the name of his to maintai Majesty, and the object of which is, Porte. It is a[illegible]ce between Russia and the clares its intention however, that England de- Neutrality in case of a observing observing to itself power to send reinforcements of Troops to Corfu, and a more numerous squadron to the Mediterrarean. Persons who have the means of knowing the opinions of our Cabinet assert that there is not the least probability of War.

Letters from Odessa say, that the War between the Porte and the Persians appears to continue. The Schach of Persia is stated to have given an evasive answer to the Englisa Resident at his Court, and who endeavoured to propose terms of accommodation.

Vienna February 7th. The Austrian authorities in Illyria have received news that the strictest Orders have been sent to all the Pachas of European Turkey, and to assemble all men able to bear Arms. Two Armies are to march, one to the Morea, and one to Epirus. The Commanders in Chief are Jussuf Pacha and Ibrahim Pacha. Tartars have also been sent to the Pachas of Asia to send numerous corps of Troops to Europe, which are to join the Ottoman Armies on the Pruth and on the left Bank of the Danube.

A Brussels Paper says "Letters from St. Petersburgh affirm, that the Emperor Alexander had signified to the Diplomatic Bolly his dissatisfaction with the answer given by the Divan to his Ultimatum. War was thought in the Capital to be inevitable: and it was said that hostilities would commence in the course of the following month.

Augsburgh February 15th. "Our letters from Vienna by to-day's post are by no means satisfactory respecting the pacific intentions which have hitherto been ascribed in that city to the Russian Cabinet. It is generally believed that important events will take place in March, for many persons consider War as inevitable.

The Russians seem to be quite tranquil in Bessarabia, while the Turks make marches and countermarches, which are of no importance, but much harass the Inhabitants."

They are putting their Fortresses on the Danube in the most respectable state of defence. Many European Engineers (said to be English) have lately arrived from Constantinople and direct all their works. There is no appearance of a speedy evacuation of the principalities.

We have very great pleasure in publishing the following letter to Captain Clarkson of the Bombay Merchant. This ship may be expected to arrive here by the end of the monsoon.

"*LONDON*-----*February* 1822.

DEAR SIR,

Our voyage having now come to a happy termination, we cannot separate without expressing to you the very great satisfaction and comfort which we have individually experienced, on board of the "Bombay Merchant", and to request you will do us the favor to accept of the accompanying piece of Plate, as a mark of this feeling and a small tribute of our regard and esteem.

The very handsome and liberal treatment received during the whole voyage at the Cuddy Table, your own personal anxiety, and constant attention to make us comfortable in every other respect, and the cordiality with which your wishes and endeavours to accomplish these objects have been seconded, by your officers and well regulated ship's company, have all claimed our admiration.

Believe us, Dear Sir, we shall often recur with pleasure to the time we have passed on board the "Bombay Merchant"; and with every wish for your continued health and future success, we remain,

Dear Sir,
Your very faithfully,

(Signed) SAMUEL HUSKISSON, Maj. Genl.
" JAMs. RITCHIE, Free Merchant,
" WM. HORE, Captain 67th Regiment,
" PHIL. MAUGHAN, Capt. H. C. Mar.
" WILLIAM GALL, Surgeon,
" GEO. F. PENLEY, Lieut. B. N. I.
" GEO. ARROW, Lieut. Beng. Cav.
" ROBERT BELL,
" W. S. WOOD, 65th Regiment,
" R. MIGNAN, B. E. Regiment,
" HERBERT MAYO,
" JOSEPH FLETCHER,

To
Captain JOHN CLARKSON,
Comdg. the ship "Bombay Merchant."

By accounts from Shirauz, dated 25th April, we learn that Mr. Willock, the British chargé d'affaires, had left the Persian Court for England about 18 days previously, in order to have a conference with His Majesty's Ministers upon a point of importance. Our relations with the Persian Court still continue upon the most friendly footing. There had been a misunderstanding some days prior to Mr. Willock's departure, but it had been perfectly and satisfactorily cleared up before he quitted the Persian capital.

The first ship sailing for England, we believe, will be the Swallow; whose departure is fixed for the 22d or 23d inst. The Seaforth, we are informed, will sail the first springs in July.

Yesterday evening the H. C. Ship Orwell Captain Sanders, arrived from England; & from St. Helena 30th April.

Passengers.—Mrs. Athill and Miss Athill, a detachment of His Majesty's 20th Regiment.

She reports the arrival of the Milford from this port at St. Helena.

ARRIVALS.]—Captain C. W. Elwood, 5th Regt
Captain Wm. Babington, Paymaster.
Lieut. T. E. Baynes, 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. Forbes, 10th Regt.
Captain J. H. Dunsterville, asst. Com. General.
Surgeon Daw.
Cadet Wm. Lang.
Do. H. Wood.
Do. Frederick Arnaud.
Do. Richard Stark.
Do. George Macdowell.
Do. Wm. S. Adams.
Do. Wm. Unwin.
Do. Thomas E. Tayler.
Do. Francis N. B. Tucker.
Do. Dawson J. Powell.
Lieut. Philip Mc. Keever 3d Regt.
Lieut. D. H. Kennedy H. M. 30th Foot.
Do. C. H. Graham, 3d 20 Regt. M. N. I.
Do. F. Billamore 2d-9th Regt.
Asst. Surgeon Andrew Mackell.
Cadet George H. Gordon.
Do. Horatio Forbes.
De. George Staphen Brown.
Do. Charles A. Stewart.
DEPARTURES.]—Captain J. Watkins 5th M. L. Co.
Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Asst Commy General.

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th Ship Medina (free trader) Capt. Hugh Matteson, from London, left Plymouth 25th January and touched at Johanna the 16 May.

Do 8th Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. F. D. Briggs returned from Sea.

Do. 9th Brig Guide, Commander H. Genie, from Mauritius 11th May.

Do. 10th H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, Capt. F. Adams, from England, left Plymouth 13th March.

Do. 11th Ship Francis Warden, Captain Wm. Webster, from Muscat 2d June.

Do. H. C. Ship Castle Huntly, Capt. H. A. Drummond from England 13th March.

Do. 12th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Commander J. F. de Oleveira, returned from Sea.

Do. 13th Ship Sophia, Captain A. G. S. Waddington from Siam 19th Feb.

Passengers per ship Medina.---Mr. Patrick Stewart, Capt. John Durant, Wm. Underwood and one Native Servant.

Passengers per Lord Castlereagh.---Mrs. Buchanan and 3 Children, Mrs. Rich, 4 Misses Grieves, Miss Campbell, Capt. Elwood, Dr. Daw, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. Justice, Lieut. Baynes, Mr. Holland and 8. Saeton.

Passengers per brig Guide.—Mr. Barraude and Netch.

Passenger per Buckinghamshire.—Vide Courier Extra dated 10 June. *Additional,* Captain P. Mackeever, B. N. I. Ensign E. M. Frome, H. M. 47th Regt. Lieut. F. Croad, Ensign S. Robins, H. M. 20th Regt. Messrs W. Unwin, G. Macdonel F. Tucker, W. Lang, W. Taylor, H. Wood, A. Arnaud, R. Stack and D. J. Powell, Cadets, Mr. T. G. Charles, *Vol. Marine.*

Passengers per Ship Castle Huntly.—John Leckie Esq., his Lady, Mr. Robert Lindsay Leckie, Miss Ann Leckie, Mr. W. Malcolm Leckie & Miss Leckie, (*Infant,*) A. S. Le Messurier Esq. *Barrister,* Messrs W. C. Andrew, F. J. H. Reeves, Nugent Kirkland, W. J. Hunter, Wm. Clerk, A. R. Shaw, J. W. Langford, and G. H. Townsend, *Writers;* Messrs O. A. Stewart, G. H. Gordon, Horatio Forbes and G. J. Brown. *Cadets* Mr. Andrew Mackell *Asst. Surgeon;* Mr. Elliot Campbell, Mr. Robt. McDowall, Mr. Alexander Cameron, *Free Mariners.*

DEPARTURES.---June 7th ship Shaw Byramgore, Capt. John Crockett, to China.

Do. Ship John Bannerman, Capt. H. Hunter to China.

Do. Ship La Constance, Capt. A. Regnaud, to Mauritius.

Do. 8th Ship Fazel Kerim, Capt. D. Ketchener to Madras and Rangoon.

Do. 11th Portuguese Ship St. Antonio, Commander J. Francisco de Oliveira, to Macao.

June 14th ship Charlotte, James Stevenson Commander, to China.

Passenger by ship Shaw Byramgore.---Mr. F. Lugin.

Passengers by ship John Bannerman.---Lt. Rankin 2d 12th Regt.

Passengers by ship St. Antonio.---Mr. F. F. Monteiro, Mr. D. J. Mondania, Mr. T. Pereira.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 26th, Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, from Batavia 20th April, and Covelong 26th May.

Do. H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, from Trincomalie 24th May.

Do. Schooner Roza, James Anderson, from Columbo 26th April.

27th Brig Quick Bruzeeda, V. V. Rams, from Rangoon, and last from Pondicherry 26th May.

28th, Ship Flora, J. Sherriff, from Trincomalie 26th May.

Do. Ship Udney, Thomas Woodley, from Muscat 9th May.

May 29th, Brig Eugenia, L. Dufay, from Mauritious 18th April, and Pondicherry 27th May.

29th Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, from Calcutta 27th April.

31st Ship Upton Castle, William Morgan, from Bombay 12th May.

DEPARTURES.—May 26th, Shtp Argyle, H. Cathre, for Calcutta.

Do. H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, for Calcutta.

27th Ship Wellington George Maxwell, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Eliza, Capt. B. S. Woodhead, for Calcutta.

May 29th, Schooner Highland Lass, C. Eaton, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

30th, Ship Bombay Merchant, J. Hill, for Calcutta.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Colonial Brig Wellington, Capt. M. Trewyn.
H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Captain Alex. Curyette.
H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Captain K. Smith.
Ship Portsea, E. Worthington.
Ship Mary, G. H. Boyd.
Ship John Monro, H. G. Greene.
Ship Reliance, M. Pike.
Ship Udney Thomas Woodley.
Ship Flora, J. Sherriff.
Ship Ganges, W. Chivers.
Ship Upton Castle, William Morgan.
Brig Catherine, A. B. Benoist.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Brig Lion, T. W. Stunt.
Brig Anna Laura, T. Smith.
Brig Quick Bruzeeda, V. V. Rams.
Brig Eugenia, L. Dufay.
Cutter Gertruyda, S. R. Lassi.
Schooner Roza, James Anderson.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—May 19 East Indian P. Roy from Rangoon April 26.

DEPARTURES.—May 18 Ely, Emmott, for Bombay
Do. Henry Porcher F. A. Cunnyngham, for London.
Do. Janet Hutton, T. Howard, for Sincapore.
May 19 Ceres H. B. Pridham for Madras.
May 20 Mary C. Penbarthy for Isle of France.
May 21 Windsor Castle S. Lee, for Penang.
Do. Prem. Reydo Unido E, P. de Lemos for Macao.
May 24, Mary Ann Sophia, Robert Cornfood, for Eastward.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On the 9th June Mrs. Mary Ann Eyoob, of a Son.
On the 9th The Wife of Mr. Conductor Grigsby, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 10th Instant, Lieut. G. W. Dardes, B. E. Regiment Aged 24 Years.
Lately at Radamoni in upper Egypt, Mr. W. P. Brine, Superintendant of the sugar manufactories of H. H. The Pasha, Mahomed Ali.
His death will be much regretted by those who knew his sterling worth or had experienced the true English welcome with which he never failed to greet his country-men journeying in that distant and barbarous region.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th May, Lieut. Thomas Michael Claridge, Quarter Master and Interpreter 1st 22d N. I. to Miss Eliza Woodhouse, Second Daughter of the late Captain Woodhouse. 7th Madras Nat. Cav.
On the 27th May Mr. John Henry Fonceca, to Miss Elizabeth Faith Burden.
At Cuddalote on the 22d May Mr. Conductor John Leonard, to Mrs. Jane Lockyer.
On the 22d May Serjeant George Merton of the Engineer Department, to Mrs. Susanna Hickie, widow of the late Serjeant Major John Hickie, 2d 15th N. I.
On the 23d May Mr. Michael Aylward to Mrs. Sarah Barlow.

BIRTHS—At Bangalore, on the 18th May the Lady of Captain Tweedie, of a Son.
On the 22d May the Lady of Bt. Capt. C. F. Smith, 8th N. I. of a Son.
On the 29th May, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Limond, of the Arttilery, of a Daughter.
On the 27th May, the wife of Mr. P. Anderson, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calicut, on the 25th of May, Eliza, the Wife of John Babington, Esq.
There were few who possessed a more extensive circle of acquaintances and friends under the Madras Presidency, and few who have died, more highly respected and beloved.—Virtuous in her Principles, mild and genteel in her manners, humane in her disposition, uniformly cheerful in her temper, and endowed with an excellent happy judgement; this union of good qualities rendered her in an eminent degree an amiable and judicious Wife; an affectionate and considerate Mother; and a kind and safe Friend.
At Vizianagram, on the 14th May, Ensign R. S. Elphinstone, 2d 17th Regt. or Chicacole Light Infantry, aged 22 years.—The kind disposition, and mild manners of this young Gentleman, gained him the esteem of his Brother Officers, by whom his death is deeply regretted.
At Rajahmundry, on the 20th May in the 33d year of his age, John Haines, Esq of the Medical Establishment, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.
On the 20th May R. C. Evans, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 23 years—sincerely regretted.
On the 22d May Mrs. Bridget Gager, wife of Mr. George Gager, aged 19.
On the 23d May Margaret Gore, infant Daughter of Mr. B. Durnford.
On the 26th May of the Spasmodic Cholera, Serjeant William Brady, late of the Gun-powder Manufactory,—deeply and sincerely regretted.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On the 11th May, Mr. Peter Gomes, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Lawrence.
On the 16th May Mr. Daniel Sterling, to Miss Caroline Mayer.
On the 17th May, Mr. Peter Langton, Serjeant on the H. C. Pension Establishment, to Mrs. Rebecca Pilcher.
On the 18th May, Mr. Robert Smith, Mariner, to Miss Paula Eliza Jebb.
At Dinapore, on the 14th May, E. P. Whitehead, Esq. to Miss Ann Ward, youngest Daughter of the late William Ward, Esq.
BIRTHS.—On the 30th April, Mrs. Lydia Rebeiro of a Daughter.
On the 18th May, Mrs. B. Barber Jr. of a son.
At Meerut, on the 19th April, the lady of B. L. Sandam, Esq. of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons of a daughter.
DEATHS.—On the 17th May, Mrs. Mary Forshaw, wife of Mr. Alexander Clark Forshaw, of the H. C. Marine, aged 22 years.
Also, on the 18th May Miss M. E. Forshaw, daughter of the above, aged 11 months.
On the 18th May, Assistant Apothecary Manuel Anning, attached to the Hospital of H. M. 17th Foot.

At Chandernagore, on the 18th May, Alexander Henry, the infant son of P. Mendes, Esq.
On the 18th May, Captain George Walter Cavanagh, H. M. 17th Regt. aged 39 years.
On the 18th May, Mrs. Ann Broders, wife of Mr. James Broders, junior, aged 19 years and 3 months.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—In Gloucester-place, the Lady of G. H. Cherry, Esq. M. P. of a son and heir.
At his house in Jermyn-street, the Lady of Sir F. Baker, Bart. of a son.
At Toppesfield Rectory, Mrs. L. Way, of a daughter.
At Thorndon Hall, Essex, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, a daughter.
At Boxley, Kent, the Lady of the Hon. W. Fraser, of a daughter.
On the 20 Feb. at Carlow, in Ireland, the Lady of Colonel Sir Dudley Hill, of a daugater.
On the 21 Feb. at Langley Farm, Kent, the Hon. Mrs. Colvile of a daughter.
At Brighton, Lady Caroline Hamilton, of a daughter.
At the house of Mr. Sergeant Pell, Montagu-place, the Hon. Mrs. Pell, of a daughter.
In Keppel-street, Russel-square, Mrs. J. J. Hensley, of a son.
On the 10th inst. the lady of J. W. Bacon, Esq. of Prayan House, Finchley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Rome, Captain R. M. Lockwood, to the Right Hon. Lady Julia Gore, daughter of the late Earl of Arran.
At Edinburgh, Charles Dundas, Esq. M. P. to Mrs. Erskine, widow of Major Erskine, of Venlow, and niece to the late Earl of Lauderdale.
At St. Martin in-the-Fields, T. Stephens, Esq. of Park House, Chelsea, to Maria Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. R. Brickenden, and niece of the Earl of Cavan.
At St. George the Martyr, B. G. Hodges, Esq. of Lambeth, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of N. Power, Esq. of Queen-square.
Feb. the 6th, at Sittingbourne, by the Rev. J. Lough, J. Grant Smith, Esq. of Sittingbourne, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Captain W. Backe, of Dover.
On the 9th Feb. at St. Michael's Church College-hill, by the Rev. William Henry Springet, Chaplain to the Lord Major, William Boyd, Jun., Esq, of Shamrock Lodge, county of Down, Ireland, to Jane, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Christopher Magnay, Lord Mayor of London.
At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Bective, to Olivia, relict of the late E. T. Dalton, Esq., and daughter of Sir John Stevenson.
At Edinburgh, the Marquis de Riario Sporza, to Miss Lockhart, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Lockhart.
At Barnham Norfolk, the Rev. Philip Ward, M. A., to Horatia Nelson Nelson, the adopted daughter of the late Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson.

DEATHS.—On the 4th January last at his House, Holly Hill, Bowness, Windermere Lake, George Hutcains Bellasis Esq., eldest Son of the late Major General Bellases, of the Bombay Army.
On the 26th January, Thomas Richard Abbotts, eldest son of Mr. Richard Abbotts, of Ely place, in his tenth year.
On the 5th Feb. Frances, the lady of the Right Hon Lord Petre, at his Lordship's seat, Thorndon, Essex.
At Kirkby, Mallory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Lady Noel, wife of Sir Ralph Noel. Bart.
The very Rev. Thomas Kipling, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of Holme, and Vicar of Holme in Spalding Moor, Yorkshire.
The Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Principal of Brazenose College, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, whilst on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.
On the 19 Feb. At Badminton, after a short illness, Lord Henry Somerset, third son of the Duke of Beaufort, and late of Christ Church, Oxford.
At her house in Pall-mall, Lady Bunbury, relict of the late Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart. in the 78th year of her age.
On Sunday 10th Feb. at his residence, in Charles-street, Somers Town, Captain Thomas Cole, R. N. in his 40th year, after a lingering illness of water on the chest, deeply regretted as an affectionate husband, tender father, and sincere friend. He was an experienced and brave officer, having been presented with a sword from Lloyd's, for his gallant and successful enterprise in cutting out a fast sailing French privateer at the commencement of the war in 1803, which had been very destructive to the West India trade; he also lost his left leg in leading on the seamen in storming a battery in 1804, at Martiniqua, then first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Blenheim, 74 guns.
On the 6th Feb. at York, Mr. William Henry Merriman.
At Drogheda, Ireland, Lieutenant Guy. He had recently lost his wife, daughter of Mr. Fenn, of Woodbridge, Suffolk; and it appears he died of grief for his loss, refusing all substenance 21 days previously to his death.
At Greenwich, suddenly, Mrs. Garrick, relict of George Garrick, Esq. (brother to the late celebrated David Garrick)
On the 26th Feb. at Greenwich, the Right Hon. Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. Admiral of the White, aged 69. He had gone to Greenwich to see Sir Richard Keats, who is confined by severe illness, when he was suddenly seized with a fit and died in a few minutes.
On the 27 Feb. at Barnstaple, Colonel Charles Webber, of St. Brennock-house, Braunton, Devon, and late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, May 29, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee. } nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do. } nominal.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821 4 per cent. prem.
New Loan 18 „ „

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. H. Fetherston, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

An unprecedented mortality has prevailed in H. M. 54th Regiment; for since the 18th of this month they have lost 36 men, 3 women and 1 child.—It is expected that the Regiment will quit the Presidency on Monday for Bangalore.

[*Mad. Gaz. May 22.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Brevet Captain John Anderson, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.; Lieutenant George Sandys, 6th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant Rawstorne, 6th N. I.; Lieutenant C. Dallas, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. John Luard, 2d Bat. 5th N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Surgeon W. Jones 6th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant C. Clemons, 1st Bat. 2d N. I.; Lieut. D. L. Arnott, 2d Bat. 13th N. I.; Assistant Surgeon Griffiths, 1st Bat. 12th N. I.; Assistant Surgeon J. Kelman 2d Bat. 14th N. I.

Ceylon Intelligence.

The Master Attendant of Galle has reported, that His Majesty's Ship Gangee in company with a Frigate (doubtless the Leander) hove in sight of Galle about 7 A. M. on the 15th Instant, from the South East.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BU[illegible] MAY 22, 1822.—[illegible]

Prem.					Prem.	
1813 to 1820	18	0	Loan Obligation		17	0
	10	8	Acknowledgements of Loan of the 1st May, 1821		10	0

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

MAY. 16 1822.

Mr. C. B. Elliott, an Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Sadder Dewanny Adaw, lut and Nizamut Adawlut.

[*Govt. Gaz. May 23 1822.*

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

FEBRUARY 11TH.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Tuesday, Feb. 5.*

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Speaker acquainted the House that his Majesty had delivered a Speech to both Houses of Parliament; a copy of which would be read.

The clerk then read the Speech.

Mr. R. Clive, after alluding to the points contained in the royal Speech, concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the grateful thanks of the House for the gracious Speech which he had that day delivered.

Mr. C. Duncombe seconded the address.

Sir F. Burdett, in order to give time for the due and respectful consideration of the Speech from the throne, moved, as an amendment, that the consideration of it be postponed till Thursday next. The hon. member, in the course of his remarks, dwelt with much energy on the paramount necessity of a reform in Parliament. In his view, it was superior to all other matters, and ought to take precedence of all other questions.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the amendment. The hon. gent. meant no offence to the House when he said that but for the corruption within it, the enormous expenditure still perseveringly kept up, would long ago have been reduced.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, he would not consent to postpone, until Thursday next, the consideration of his Majesty's Speech, but, on that day, if the house were so disposed, he would propose for its consideration that part of the speech which applied to Ireland. Considering it as the point most intimately connected with the peace and prosperity of the empire, he thought the house would best discharge its duty by going at once to that question, and entering into it, as fully as possible, on the earliest day. He would not, however, be doing his duty to the house, if he did not point out more extensively what ministers meant to do, on other important topics; and he trusted when he had done so, the gentlemen opposite would see that there was no disposition on the part of his Majesty's government to blink any of those questions, or to divest themselves of that responsibility which out to attach to them in bringing those subjects forward. He would then, on Friday in the next week, be prepared to call the attention of Parliament to a most important topic—that which stood next in importance to the tranquillity of the country—he alluded to the distress existing amongst the agriculturists, with the intention of opening to the house the view which his Majesty's ministers took of that question, and also the nature of the remedy which appeared to them to be the most proper to meet the difficulty. A very anxious and, he could assure the house, a very laborious consideration had been given to this question. He next begged leave to state that his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not, beyond the beginning of the ensuing week, when he would introduce a bill for repealing and altering the existing bill relative to the superannuation of officers, delay stating to the house the nature and extent of the retrenchments proposed to be made in the different public offices. He would connect with that statement a view of the retrenchments that had been made in other branches of the public service, particularly in the naval and military departments; and he would put the house in possession of a general statement of the revenue and expenditure, as far as it could be made up. Having said thus much, it would be evidently seen that it was not the intention of ministers to sleep on their post in bringing those great questions before Parliament in the only way in which they could be advantageously disposed of.

The House having divided on Sir F. Burdett's amendment, the numbers were—

For the amendment, 58—Against it, 186—Majority for Ministers, 128.

On our return into the gallery, we found Mr. Hume on his legs.

Mr. Hume entered at great length into all the subjects connected with the financial state of the country. He commenced by demonstating that the revenue of Ireland had fallen since 1818; that the consolidated fund was also short this year by more than 9 millions; and that the errors resulting from the financial measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the commencement of his office, had cost the country very nearly 15 millions of money. The hon. member next complained of the conduct of government in playing with the funds, and expressed a wish to know if part of the property derived from the office of Woods and Forests had been used for such a purpose? If it were in the contemplation of ministers to enter at present into any contracts, he hoped no sort of stock-jobbing would be resorted to.—He regretted the charges which he heard thrown out here and there against persons who dealt in the funds; believed them to be altogether unfounded, and that no class of persons acted more honourably, excepting perhaps those who were in the secret of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Pitt never let his intentions be known until the proper period arrived—but now they were known a week before hand; but that never could be done if it were not for the existence of a sinking fund. Every one knew that difficulties pressed upon several classes of the country—let their redress however, not be extorted from the pockets of those to whom the public faith was pledged—

let the pressure be equalized as much as possible. He protested altogether against loans and with a surplus revenue above the expenditure, there should be no sinking fund. The management of the loan, for a very few years cost perhaps not less than 10 millions. The hon. gent. next entered into a review of the speeches delivered for several years past, in each of which he said, large reductions had been spoken of but were never acted upon. He, therefore called upon the House not to remain satisfied with such repeated hypocrisy. In alluding to to the enormous expense of the civil list, which since 1818, had averaged 27 millions annually; he called upon the House to say what necessity there could have been for such an amount; when in the year 1792, the whole expense of the civil list, including every expense both naval and military, amounted only to 10 millions; and if they deducted the charges of management it would be found that the sum of 7 millions had been adequate to all expenses. He deprecated an embassy to the Swiss Cantons, attended as it was with an expense of 6,000l. annually, and of no advantage whatever. He contended, that the whole real expense of that embassy when Mr. Canning had held it, had amounted only to 1,100l. The hon. gent. then referred to the abuses of the ordinance department, and alleged that several individuals engaged therein had been discharged, merely that the salary of the director general might remain untouched. In other public offices also a system of petty reduction had been adopted, whilst not a single useless place or large salary had been abolished. He would beg leave to say, that the service of many of the junior clerks, who had been discharged, might have been made available, by employing them at reduced rates, instead of turning them out altogether. Six hundred inferior clerks had been discharged, merely, as he asserted, for the purpose of raising a public outcry. Besides, it would be well to notice the expense which had been caused to the country by the appointment of new commissions, & the partiality with which those commissions had been distributed. No one, he believed, would assert that the marines were in general a less efficient or respectable branch of the service than the navy, and yet since the peace only three promotions had taken place, whilst in the navy, above 240 new commissions had been given away, at an expense to the nation which would more than counterbalance the advantage accruing from the dismissal of the inferior clerks. It was his desire to see the nobility and the men of fortune of the country in those high official situations to which their rank entitled them, and which they had formerly possessed, instead of disgracing themselves by sacrificing the good of the country to their private advantage. He would ask the right hon. gent. opposite, whether a certain nobleman had not made a provision in his last will, by which one of his sons was left five hundred pounds a year until a better situation should be provided for him by government. Under all these circumstances, he thought the House was called upon to pledge itself distinctly to promote retrenchment, not merely in the naval & military departments but in every branch to which economy could possible extend. It was true that a few caulkers had been turned off, but why should not the services of one of the junior lords of the Admiralty be dispensed with? Had the office of secretary of the widows' pensions been abolished? On the contrary, he had heard, yesterday, that it was in contemplation to create a new office for the accommodation of a gallant general who already enjoyed two pensions, and who, if report did not err, was to be promoted to the rank of "superintendant of the grass." This was the way in which plans of economy and retrenchment had been carried into effect. Whilst on this subject he would allude to the expense incurred in the government of the Ionian Isles. Ten thousand a year was paid to Sir Thomas Maitland, whose measures in the capacity of high commissioner were a disgrace to this country. The most respectable inhabitants and clergy had been driven to mutiny and rebellion—the first nobility had been banished, and yet those measures had been sanctioned, and the means of carrying them into effect supplied by this country. Let the House look to Malta and they would find the same system prevailed. Let them look also to the Cape of Good Hope, a colony which ought, if properly managed, to yield a revenue at least equal to its own expense. After some further remarks upon the British colonies and upon the law courts of Scotland, the hon. member observed, that it was upon these grounds that he ventured to propose an addition to the address which had been carried. He concluded by moving three resolutions as an amendment to the address, strongly enforcing economy and retrenchment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, with respect to the amendment, it involved a most important question. By the consideration of it the House was brought to this—whether they would attempt to reduce the existing distress by an immediate reduction of taxation, or whether they would follow the course suggested by the Speech, and recommended by his Majesty's government, & attempt to relieve those difficulties by measures, which while they afforded relief would preserve public credit unimpaired and unsuspected. He would venture to say, that the course proposed by the hon. member would not only not prove beneficial, but that its consequences would be ruinous; and that any immediate reduction of taxation, according to the system proposed by the hon member, so far from giving effectual relief, would tend to aggravate the present suffering. In the first place, the complete destruction of the sinking fund (which was one of the specious projects of the honourable mover of the amendment) would make the extinction of the debt utterly hopeless—would make public faith an idle mockery, and render all our pecuniary transactions much more onerous then even the hon. member had found them. The fundholder would than be compelled to vest his money in foreign stock, and thus other countries would be augmented. Let an opportunity occur for the reduction of the interest upon the debt, and any relief that the country can derive from the reduction of taxes shall thereby be afforded to her. But such relief was in its nature remote and distant, and this they must take into account in any plan which might be adopted on this subject. Upon the whole, he could not but adhere to the opinion, that the best and the most becoming course would have been to reserve the discussion of these important questions for a future day.

Mr. Calcraft was sorry to perceve from the speech of the right hon. gent. (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) that there was no intention on the part of his Majesty's ministers to reduce the present unexampled distress of the country by a reduction of taxes. He should vote for the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in explanation, did not say certainly that the repeal of taxation generally could be considered an aggravation of distress, or that its repeal would not prove beneficial; but that repeal of taxation such as the hon. member proposed, which would absolutely destroy public credit instead of remeding the distress, would, in his mind, add to the sufferings of the country. The right hon. gent. also stated, in answer to a question from Col. Davies, said, that he meant to propose no measure of interference with the metalic currency of the country, nor was there any point upon which his Majesty's ministers were more determined.

Sir J. Newport should support the amendment, if Mr. Hume would consent to the omission of two sentences. The first described the present difficulties of the country, and considered them the more alarming since they did not appear as resulting from temporary causes. The next was, the clause which attributed the distress to a ruinous and a temporising system of finance.—[Mr. Hume consented to leave out the words objected to.]

The Marquis of Londonderry said, he was completely surprised to find that the hon. member for Aberdeen could [illegible] title of the texture of Parliament, as [illegible] to it such a case as he had done---a case filled with a motley group of figures and calculations, far beyond the comprehension of any man at the instant; replete with jobs or stories of jobs, which might or might not be true; but of which if true, he (Lord Londonderry) was totally ignorent, or they should have been redressed; but he should be still more completly surprised if Parliament should, upon a showing of such a fort, proceed to rescind the whole nature of its policy, and to repeal certain of its regulations, which were hardly yet two days old. He called upon hon. gent. as they valued their character for consistency, to give their negative to the present most extraordinary amendment.

Mr. Tierney begged leave to ask the noble lord, whether the sinking fund hadat any one moment amounted to five millions, even after the three millions of new taxes which had been imposed upon the country to raise it to that sum, and with all the conjurings to which the right hon. gent. had so frequently subjected it. He believed that more would be done for the country in the way of present relief by abolishing the sinking fund, than by keeping up a sinking fund of not more than two millions to defray a debt of 800 millions. He called upon the country gentlemen not to allow themselves to be deluded with fine promises. Let them only say to his lordship, "You must reduce, or we will not to give you our support," and he should be very much surprised indeed, if the noble lord did not say to them, "Don't repeat that language again, it is very disagreeable, you shall be satisfied, gentlemen."

Mr. Huskinsson could assure the hon. member (Mr. Hume) that it was in strict conformity with the injunctions of an act of Parliament, and certain orders of the treasury, that the money alluded to by him, which had arisen from the sale of some crown estates, had been vested in the funds. He concluded by assuring the hon. member, that he (Mr. Huskisson) had neither directly nor indirectly received any benefit from the money being so placed in the funds.

Mr. S. Wortley said, whatever retrenchments could be made without injury to the public service, he should willingly support; but at the same time, though these were his sentiments, he could not vote in favour of the words which had been tacked to the address.

Sir T. Lethbridge called upon ministers to look the distress of the country manfully in the face, and to collect the best information they could relative to its nature and extent. He was convinced, from the language of the Speech they had heard from the throne, that ministers were unacquainted with the frightful ravages it had made. If they had seen the individual and collective distress which he had witnessed in that part of the country with which he was connected, he was sure that they would have made some more vigorous efforts to relieve it.

Sir John Sebright, though he wished that the propositions of Mr. Hume had been brought forward at another period, still, as they were before the House, he felt it his duty to vote for them.

Mr. Ricardo, though he agreed with every thing that had fallen from his friend, the member for Aberdeen, in favour of economy and retrenchment, could not vote in favour of his amendment, as he differed widely from him (Mr. Hume) as to the causes of the existing agricultural distress. His hon. friend stated that the cause of that distress was excessive taxation; but the real cause, it could not be denied, was the low price of agricultural produce. That taxation should be the cause of low prices was so absurd and so inconsistent with every principle of political economy, that he could not consent for a moment to the doctrine.

Mr. Benett (Wiltshire), in supporting the amendment, stated the severe distress at present experienced in the county which he represented. He maintained, in opposition to Mr. Ricardo, that excessive taxation was the cause of it.

Sir E. Knatchbull thought the amendment premature, for ministers stood pledged to lose no time in submiting their views to the House.

Lord A. Hamilton observed, that those with whom he acted saw no other remedy than a practical reduction of the expenditure of the country. It was the grossest injustice to his hon. friend's amendment, to say that it pledged the House to an abjuration of the sinking fund. It did no such thing. Those who voted for the amendment, pledged themselves to no specific mode of reduction; but those who voted against it, not only discredited themselves, but disappointed the just expectations of the country for economy and retrenchment, a promise of which the ministers had put into the mouth of the Sovereign at the close of the session.

Mr. Lennard could not refrain from stating how much he lamented, that in the promises of retrenchment which they had heard from the throne, no allusion had been made to a revision of the civil list. He thought that a reduction in that branch of the establishment would be very important, both on account of the actual saving which he was sure might be made in it and because it would be an assurance of the sincerity of those profession of economy which could not now be listened to by the house with much confidence.

The House then divided, when the numbers were---

For the amendment. 89.---Against it, 171.---Majority against it, 82.

Thursday, Feb. 7.

IRELAND.---REVIVAL OF THE INSURRECTION ACT, AND SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS ACT.

Copies of dispatches from Marquis Wellesley to the Home Department were laid upon the table.

[The correspondence consists of five dispatches es from the Marquis Wellesley; three of which are addressed to Viscount Sidmouth, and the two last to Mr. Peel. They are dated the 3d, 11th, 19th, 27th, and 29th of Jaduary. The first four contain details nearly similar to those which have reached us through the medium of the Irish papers, but are free from all exaggerated colouring. The last is at once more new and important. It is an extract of a dispatch from the Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Peel, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 29. In this document his Excellency states that the disturbances in the county of Cork had assumed a still more decided appearance of insurrection, and that the populace had proceeded to assemble in more numerous bodies, in the day time, to resist, & even to attack, the civil power and his Majesty's troops.]

The Marquis of Londondery rose, in pursuance of notice, to call the attention of the House to that part of his Majesty's Speech which related to the internal state of Ireland. Upon the best view ministers had been able to take of the whole question, and at the immediate instance of the lord lieutenant of Ireland and his advisers, they had determined to propose, that Parliament ought to proceed with the least possible delay, to furnish the executive authorities in Ireland with additional powers for the restoration of the public peace. They had therefore resolved to recommend to the house the re-enactment of the Insurrection Bill, as well as a former law, commonly known by the title of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, under which persons suspected of being dangerous might be apprehended and secured. He anxiously hoped that it might not be found necessary to renew either of these bills beyond the period which the wisdom of Parliament might assign to them, more especially that by which the Habeas Corpus Act was to be suspended. He was prepared to admit, that of all painful measures this last was the most painful, and nothing but the strongest impression of its absolute necessity could induce him to propose it. As, however, he trusted to be able to persuade the House to pass it now with the least possible delay, he should be sorry to name any time for its continuance beyond what the undeniable necessity of the case fully warranted. In a subsequent part of the Session, it would be open to the House to consider whether a renewal of the bill might or might not be expedient. Disturbances existed in the bosom of the metropolis, and then it was that the house had formerly, at one sitting passed not only the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act but a measure known by the title of the Martial Law Bill, which in some respects was infinitely more strong than the Insurrection Act. The papers just laid upon the table presented nothing short of absolute rebellion, prevailing in a considerable portion of the south and south-west of Ireland. His lordship then entered into a review of the formidable aspect of the insurrection as it now rages, and which he said was at present confined to the lower orders. He concluded with moving "for leave to bring in a bill to suppress insurrection and prevent the disturbance of the public peace in that part of the united kingdom called Ireland."

Sir J. Newport contended that there was not a single word in the papers that were laid on the table, which bore out the statements advanced by the noble lord, or which justified the coercive measures about to be adopted. The hon. member remarked, that gentlemen were not, perhaps acquainted with the provisions of the Insurrection Act. He would tell them:---In the first place any person being out after sunset, and before sunrise, under any pretext, whatever might be the cause of his being absent from home during that period, was liable, under the Insurrection Act, to transportation---not, be it remembered, by the sentence or award of a jury, but under the uncontrolled direction of the magistrates.

The Marquis of Londonderry said, across the table, that it had been suspended during the rebellion.

Sir J. Newport.---Did the noble lord mean to say that the disturbances mentioned in these papers were similar to those which distinghished the period of the rebellion? The noble lord at the head of the Irish government did not state a single circumstance that warranted such an inference. The noble lord had deprecated any renewal of the Catholic question during the present session; so at least, he understood him. But, however convenient it might be to him, or to his Majesty's cabinet, to postpone the consideration of that subject, he (Sir J. Newport) bclieved that it would not be found either practicable or fitting to put it off. He concluded by insisting that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland would never be effectually secured until an equality of political rights was extended to the whole community.

Mr. C. Hutchinson, did not think that the measures proposed by his Majesty's government would have the effect of restoring tranquillity. If the noble lord were to get 500 Acts, as bad and as disgraceful as those formerly passed, he would do nothing. If he expected to improve the state of Ireland by such means, he deceived himself and deceived Ireland. There were political grievances in that country which must be first redressed. The Irish landlord had much to answer for; and the subject of tithes imperiously required to be looked into. The clergyman ought to be paid, and in many instances he was not paid as he ought to be; but the mode of paying him ought not to be such as distressed and irritated the people. The laws of residence and plurality ought also to be looked into. If, indeed, the residence of the great families were not enforced, they had no right to expect tranquillity in Ireland.

Lord Mount Charles spoke in favour of the measures.

Mr. S. Rice spoke at great length against the motion; and called on gentlemen opposite not to urge the House to the adoption of the proposed measures with such precipitancy. He thought there should be at least opportunity given to reform the objectionable part of the Act which related to the mode of trial. In his opinion there was nothing in the papers on the table, or in the speech of the noble lord, to justify the House in acceding to the motion.

Capt. O'Grady, in voting for the motion, deeply lamented the miseries which afflicted his countrymen, and none did he regret more than that intolerable nuisance, the tithle system.

Mr. Dawson and Sir H. Parnell also supported the motion: the latter gentleman said, from all he had learned, he felt convinced that nothing short of the proposed coercive measures would be sufficient to restore its tranquillity.

Mr. Butler was of opinion that strong measures were necessary, yet he did not consider that religion or politics were connected with the present disturbances.

Mr. Grattan thought that the law, empowering magistrates to transport the disaffected, or to confine them, would not eradicate the evils complained of.

Mr. C. Grant (secretary to the late viceroy) said, that he gave his vote in favour of the proposition of the noble marquis from a sad and melancholy conviction of the necessity of resorting to some such measure as the Insurrection Act. Although no such measures as it was now proposed to adopt were necessary when he left Ireland still he was convinced that circumstances had now so far changed as to require their adoption. The papers indeed, at present on their table, certainly did not appear to him sufficient to justify them, and if it had not been for the information that day received in town, he, for one would not have granted to government the powers which it had demanded. He now granted those powers with the greater willingness, because they were to be entrusted to a nobleman whose general intentions towards Ireland fully concurred with his own. The hon. gent. after observing that the tithe system was the principal cause of deterioration of Ireland, concluded by stating that he supported the proposed measures principally on account of the confidence which

he reposed in the high character of the Marquis Wellesley.

Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Brougham spoke at great length against the motion.

The Marquis of Londonderry in rising to reply, spoke in the following terms of the necessity of the measures he had brought forward :-- "I here, as a minister of the crown, acting in that capacity upon my own responsibility in Parliament, do declare that I have not taken any step, except at the desire and at the earnest request of that person, who is more immediately to be considered at the head of the Government of Ireland. And I do here deliver the solemn request of Marquis Wellesley to this House, that if you would wish him to perform those high duties which he is called upon to discharge, you will give him those high and extensive powers which have been given to his predecessors in former instances."

The House was then cleared for a division. The first division took place on the motion for leave to bring in the *Habeas Corpus* bill, which was carried by 195 to 68. Leave was granted to bring in the Insurrection bill without a division Adivision took place on the firstreading of it which was carried by 202 to 44. The third division was on the printing the bill, to give time for considering its enactments, which was lost by 149 to 22.

The *Habeas Corpus* Suspension bill was introduced, read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed to morrow.---Adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 8th.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

The Marquis of Londonderry having moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Irish Insurrection bill.

Sir J. Newport rose, and said, as he understood from the noble lord opposite, that the noble marquis who was now at the head of the Irish government had recommended the adoption of the Insurrection bill, and of the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension bill, without alteration or modification; and having, in every former transaction of that noble person's life, admired his talents, and entertained the highest opinion of his public conduct, he was disposed to wave his own opinion, and not to press for the modification of the proposed measures.

The bill was, after a long discussion, committed without a division; but, upon the motion for receiving the report, Mr. S. Rice, the member for Limerick, moved several amendments, mitigating the severity of the proposed law. Of these, three were rejected without a division, but the sense of the House was taken upon an amendment suggested by this member, authorising the Sergeant at Law or King's Counsel who may preside at any sessions of the peace where persons may be charged with absence from home at night, to discharge such persons upon bail from one sessions to another. Upon this point the House divided. There appeared for the amendment, 80; against it 139. The bill was eventually read a third time and passed, as was also the bill for supending the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland.—Adjourned to Monday.

It is said that within the last twelve months the Underwriters at Lloyd's have paid a million for losses.

DEATH OF MR. WROUGHTON.—Died on Thursday last at his house in Howland-street, Richard Wroughton, Esq, late of Drury-lane Theatre, in the 74th year of his age. Mr. Wroughton was an actor of the old school, in which he always maintained a most respectable rank; and as a private Gentleman he was throughout life deservedly respected and esteemed.

[This Gazette announces changes in the Admiralty and the Board of Control. Mr. W. K. Douglas has been appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. In the Board of Countrol the new appointments are those of the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, W. H. Freemantle, Sir G. Warrender, and Dr. J. Phillimore. The names omitted are those of Lords Binning & Walpole, and Mr. Sturges Bourne.]

LOSS OF THE THAMES EAST INDIAMAN.

It is our painful duty to record the loss of the Honourable Company's ship the Thames, Capt. Heaviside, bound to Bencoolen and China, with a general cargo of great value. The Thames was nearly a new ship of 1350 tons burden; had been only one voyage before. Mr. Henry Barry, the purser of the ship, arrived late on Sunday night at the India House, with the melancholy intelligence and following interesting particulars have been communicated to us :---

The Thames left the Downs at twelve o'clock on Wednesday last. with a smart breeze from the S. W. and continued beating to the west-ward with fine weather, until Saturday at noon, when she weathered Beachy Head, the wind then blowing a brisk gale. As night approached the gale increased, and the wind still setting from the SW. strong apprehensions were entertained that the ship would be driven upon a lee shore.

To prevent this, every effort that seamanship could devise was used, and the strongest endeavours were made to keep an offing, but to no purpose; the gale continued to increase, and as darkness came on, it blew a complete hurricane. Finding the ship making fast towards that dreadful shore which has so often proved fatal to mariners, an order was given to commence firiag signals of distress, and an incessant firing was from that time kept up, but such was the state of the elements, that all idea of assistance from the shore was soon abandoned as hopeless.

At length about twelve o'clock the ship struck on a rock very near the Head, but she floated from thence, and drifted round near to the town of Eastburne between the Round-house, and the Martello Tower, where she again struck, and got quite ashore. This was soon after two o'clock on Sunday morning; and from that time until half-past nine the ship continued to beat with tremendous violence against the shore, and every succeeding wave was expected to shatter her to pieces. The same incessant firing was kept up; lights were very speedily shown from the shore; and in a short time the beach was covered with people, all anxious to assist in the preservation of the crew, but unfortunately without the power of doing so at that time. Not long after the ship struck, her main-mast went by the board, carrying with it four of the crew, and in the course of the night the fore and mizen-masts followed, and seven more of the crew were washed overboard. At day-light a scene presented itself which will not soon be forgotten by those who had the misfortune to witness it. This fine ship, which seemed when she sailed as though she would bid defiance to wind and ocean, was now lying on the sand, totally dismasted, & striking with a violence which threatened to stave her to pieces, and her crew seen crowded upon the deck, looking anxiously towards the shore for assistance, and expecting every moment to be overwhelmed by the waves which were breaking upon them with undiminished force. At this time several hundred people had collected on the beach, and the ship was so near the shore, that it seemed to those on board as though they could almost leap from her side to the dry land. At length, the only boat which could be found large enough to attempt to launch in this tremendous surf was brought to the spot, and a midshipman (we have not learned his name) of the Preventive Service, and six seamen, in a moment volunteered their services to attempt to reach the ship. Several successive efforts were made to launch her, but she was each time swamped, and her gallant little crew washed ashore. Still, however, undismayed, they made another attempt, and succeed in getting almost without the breakers, where a sea took her starboard how, and upset her. The six seamen reached the shore; but we lament to state, the gallant young officer, who so fearlesly had risked his life for the chance of rendering assistance to his fellow men in distress. fell a victim to his undaunted courage and humanity, and the ship's company, as well as those on shore, saw him struggling with the waves until his strength was exhausted, and he sunk beneath them.

Captain Manby's celebrated apparatus for the preservation of lives, which at Eastbourne is kept under the command of Mr. Hamilton, the Collector of Customs for the port, was at length into action, and a rope being thrown on board the ship and made fast, the whole remaining of the ship's company, together with Major and Mrs. M'Innis, and her female servant (passengers,) were got safe on shore; but without saving a single thing except the clothes which they had on their backs. They were all completely worn out with fatigue and anxiety, and the passengers were conveyed as speedily as possible to the nearest inn. The officers and crew remained near the spot in the hope of being able to save some part of the cargo, but it was much feared that the tide which was then fast ebbing, would at its return completely destroy the ship. In this state of things Mr. Barry left Eastborne for the India House.

It was next to a miracle that the shsp held together so long, and had she not been nearly new and of the strongest contruction, she must have gone to pieces hours before the crew were released. Had that been the case, every individual on board must have perished.

The accounts received from Ireland during the week are seriously alarming, and almost excite an apprehension that even the increasing terrors of the law will be insufficient for the accomplishment of an object so universally and fervently desired. It appears by the Irish papers, that a furious attack, accompanied by the most revolting circumstances, was late made by a party of the armed banditti that infest the southern counties, upon a division of Major Carter's police, at a village called Churchtown, near Bharleville, in the county of Cork, in which two of the policemen were shot, a third was burned, and five others, including a chief constable of a barony, were severely wounded. The banditti succeeded in carrying off the arms of the policemen. This occurrence, however, yields in atrocity to the subsequent advices, which announce the murder of Major Hare, of Mount Henry, within about three miles of the town of Rathkeale, and an attempt to murder Mr. Massy, as he was returning from Newmarket to his seat at Glenwilliam. Major Hare was murdered in his own house by a band of ruffians who were searching for arms. The unfortunate gentleman offered them resistance, and fell a victim to his gallantry and sense of honour. They robbed the house of three fine guns. The attempt on Mr. Massy's life was made by firing at him from behind a hedge, and to the darkness of the evening he probably owes his life. The ball was so well directed that it grazed his forehead, and and had the effect of stunning him for a moment. This is a dreadful state of society, and our horror is increased by the assurance that these gentlemen whose names are mentioned, have been distinguished by the exercise of those qualities which render men estimable in the various relations of society. Mr. Massy is, we believe, an extensive, land-owner, a resident landlord—one of those who are supposed to be most required and most beneficial in Ireland; yet his life is not the less exposed to the treacherous attack of an assassin.

The Dublin papers of Thursday state, that the Lord-Lieutenant has issued special warrants to search for arms in certain parts of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny. The insurgents near Bantry had taken up defensible positions, and the troops were preparing to dislodge them. It is said that a part of the county of Cork, hitherto peaceable, the peasantry assembled for the purpose of seizing two gentlemen as hostages for the enlargement of the prisoners now in goal. Their scheme was defeated by those individuals returning home in a direction different from that expected. The house of Mr. Purcell, of Altamira was attacked on Thursday week, and much injury done to out-houses.

FEBRUARY, 17.

The Thames outward bound East Indiaman on shore in the bay of Eastbourne, it is stated will never be fit for sea again her; back being broken. Her valuable cargo, shipped for China has been saved. She was a remarkably fine ship, mounted 20 guns, and burthen 1,400 tons. About two years ago, she was launched from Barnett's yard, at Deptford, and when completely fitted, the cost was estimated at 52,000l. The captain is said to have had on board her property amounting to 30,000l. The Eastbourne fishermen are entitled to the greatest praise, for the active and humane exertions in rescuing the ship-wrecked crew from their perilous situations, at the risk of their own lives. Mr. Smith, the midshipman of the Blockade Station, whose sad catastrophe is universally deplored, was the son of Mr. F. Smith of Vincent's Farm, near Margate.

The King has just purchased the whole of the land formerly held on lease from William Selwyn Esq. (the eminent barrister), comprising the greater part of the royal gardens at Kew, and including that on which the pagoda stands. His Majesty has also begun to enclose that part of Kew-green ceded to him by the inhabitants, and contiguous to the mansion he purchased of Mr. Hunter. This affords the prospect of much pleasure to the whole neighbourhood, as there is every reason to expect that the gardens of Richmond and Kew will be restored by his Majesty to their pristine state of beauty, and accommodation to the public-

Mr. Ricardo, we are informed, has recently, through the medium of his steward, advanced 100,000l., by way of loans, on landed security: and has an equal sum ready to invest in like mannner, it is presumed to assist the agricultural interest.

It is feared that the Earl of Lonsdale has lost his sight. His Lordship is about to undergo the operation of couching.

FEBRUARY 24,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Funds.---The business at the Stock Exchange yesterday was not so fluctuating as might have been anticipated from the communication of the preceding day. The Five per Cents. maintained their price of 103⅛; the Four per Cents. 98⅛; and the Consols 78¼.

Ireland.---The intelligence from Ireland received yesterday is less satisfactory than we expected to find it. Outrages are still committed in the disturbed districts, in defiance of the military, in defiance of those measures so lately adopted by Parliament, and in defiance of their fate whom the laws have consigned to an ignominious death. The Dublin and other papers contain more grievous instances of excess; besides a long list of aggressions committed upon obnoxious individuals, and upon dwellings where it was supposed arms might be found. At Cork, on Monday last, fourteen White-boys were capitally arraigned before the Special Commission, who had been made prisoners at the dispersion of an Insurgent assemblage in the neighbourhood of Macroom, on the 24th of January last. It was proved in evidence, that many of them had fire-arms and other weapons, and that they fired upon the civil and military force which surprised them. Four of them not being satisfactorily identified, were acquitted, and the other ten found guilty. One amongst the latter was recommended by the Jury to mercy, on the plea of idiotcy, which was established by the evidence of a gentleman to whom he had been long known. The judge promised it should be attended to. Sentence was not passed upon the others.

Failure of Worswick's Lancaster Bank. A correspondent of the Preston Chronicle, writing from Lancaster, says,---"he is unable to depict the effects already manifested from this distressing occurrence. Families who have moved in the respectable and higher clases are in one day sunk below the common level of tradesmen; indeed, there is scarely an individual throughout the whole town or neighbourhood who is not a sufferer. Our agriculturists, manufacturers, and commercial men are all heavily in. But it does not stop even here: mechanics, single men, and widows have trusted their little all. It could not have taken place at a more unfortunate time, as there had been extensive lodgments made for purchases of land, to be paid at Candlemas. I believe it is not yet fully known to what amount they have stopped, but I am under the mark at 335,000l. Lancaster, in all its distress, never met with such a blow as this. Creditors have offered to sell at 4s. 6d. to 5s. in the pound."

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

FEBRUARY 20, 1822.

We understand that the return from India of the Marquess of HASTINGS is at last definitively fixed; and that he is to succeed Lord STEWART as our Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. The Marquess is known to have long been anxious to withdraw from his present situation, where he could not be prevailed on to remain; indeed his resignation has, we understand, been in England upwards of ten months. The education of his family is one powerful motive with his Lordship to revisit Europe.

Report is positive with regard to the appointment of Mr. CANNING as successor to the Marquess.

It is said his Majesty has determined to send the Order of the Garter to DENMARK. and that Sir THOMAS TYRWHIT is to be the bearer of it. There is a curious history appended to this piece of State policy, which time alone will unravel.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Feb. 19,

CROWN-OFFICE, FEB. 19, 1822.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

BOROUGH OF ST. MAWES—Joseph Phillimore. Esq. of Whitehall, in the county of Middlesex, LL.D. Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford.

BOROUGH OF DROITWICH—John Hodgetts Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House, in the county of Stafford, Esq. in the room of Thomas Foley, Esq. deceased.

BOROUGH OF CARNARVON—The Honourable Sir Charles Paget, Knt.

BOROUGH OF WEST LOOE—The Right Honourable Henry Goulburn.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN—The Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunket.

FEBRUARY 21, 1822.

The House of Commons was lastnight engaged in a discussion on the subject of the Royal Burghs of Scotland. The abuses of all kinds which prevail in these places are of so glaring and offensive a nature as to set every thing like justification or apology at defiance. But the force of corruption will notwithstanding be exerted to baffle all attempts at reformation; for the Scots Burghs are perhaps the most valuable jewel in the Ministerial Crown; and so long as the present system lasts they will be cherished with peculiar care. The vote of last night proves but too clearly that nothing in the way of Reform in Scotland can be hoped for, so long as the Representation of England is corrupt. Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON'S Motion was lost by 46 to 81.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the ship Princes Amelia, of 1275 tons, was taken up and stationed for China direct.—The following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz. Captain J. INNES, Prince Regent—Madras and Bengal; Captain R. W. NORFOR, Regent—China direct.

Cambridge House, the residence of late Queen CAROLINE, was yesterday put up by auction by Mr. Robins, of Warwickstreet, and *bought in* at 8,500 pounds.

Mr. CANNING, who was reported to be confined by the gout at his relation's, the Duke of PORTLAND at Welbeck, was yesterday promenading South Audley-street with his friend, CHARLES ELLIS, in perfect health, and without apparent symptoms of recent indisposition.

FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

PARIS PAPERS.

[BY AN EXTRAORDINARY CONVEYANCE].

"PALERMO, JAN. 31.—A corps of 1,000 Austrian troops arrived in the town about eight days ago. Public tranquillity has not been disturbed one instant since the discovery of the tanners, plot (*Conciatori*). Nine of the conspirators have been shot, amongst whom were a priest, named Villa, and a notary. Other individuals have been condemned to the same fate, but they have not yet suffered.

"NAPLES, JAN. 28.—The commotions in Sicily were only temporary; they orginated with the curriers. In order to prevent their recurrence, two regiments yesterday embarked for Palermo.

"Several distinguished individuals have arrived here from Palermo, as also many persons who have been arrested, amongst whom is the Ex-Deputy Dragonetti."

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

At a late hour last night we received the French Papers of the 20th by express. The following are extracts :—

"HERMANNSTADT (IN TRANSYLVANIA), JAN. 31.

"The public are already informed, that the Hetarists assembled in Bessarabia, have been sent into the interior of Russia since the departure of Prince Suzzo. They are now cantoned on the left bank of the Dniester. This measure at first excites great surprise, but when the arrest of the Wallachian Chiefs, Pentedeka, Basil Barus, Georglas Manas, Soufas and Karabies, was known, all the Greeks rejoiced at it, because all these chiefs now arrested were fromerly insitsgators of the troubles in Wallachia, and the companions of SAVAS, who, by his treachery, sacrificed the unfortunate Prince ALEXANDER YPSILANTI and the sacred cohoft. They are the men upon whom A. YPSILANTI, in his well known Proclamation, invoked the vengeance of Heaven, the contempt of mankind, &c.

"It might have been thought, that after so many misfortunes brought down upon the Greeks, these men would have refrained from new plots; but it is generally affirmed that they had secret connection with the Turks which were discovered by the Russian Authorities.

"We have news from Jassy of the day before yesterday. The excesses of the Ottoman troops had not ceased a moment. SALICH PACHA, whose head-quarters are at Fockzany did nothing to restrain them.

"CORFU, JAN 22.

"Letters from the Morea, of the 9th Jan. say that the Central Government of the Greeks has constituted itself at Argos. The Provisional Commission of Government is composed of six Ecclesiastics and six secular Members. Prince KURADHA formerly Hospodar of Wallachia, who has resided for some years at Pisa, in Italy, is named President, & his son-in-law Prince MICHAEL SUZZO, who is expected from Russia, Vice President. A vessel is sent to Leghorn to take them on board. Prince CANTECUZENO is sent to Russia, other persons to other Courts of Europe to implore their aid, or at least their neutrality. The Senate of Argos intends to publish a declaration, in which it will promise to adopt a form of Government entirely monarchical, and to accept it from the hands of the Christain Powers. The Greeks desire no other emancipation, than from the insupportable yoke of the Turks.

"AUGSBURGH FEB. 15.

"Our letters from Vienna by to-day's post are by no means satisfactory respecting the pacific intentions which have hitherto been ascribed in that city to the Russian Cabinet. It is generally believed that important events will take place in March, for many persons consider war as inevitable. The Russians seem to be quite tranquil in Bessarabia, while the Turks make marches and counter-marches, which are of no importance, but much harass the inhabitants.

"They are putting their fortresses on the Danube in the most respectable state of defence. Many European engineers (said to be *English*) have lately arrived from Constantinople, and direct at the works. There is no appearace of a speedy evacuation of the principalities.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

It being now nearly ascertained that the reduction in the Malt Duty does not take place till after the season is over for working, nothing can be more unsaleable than malt is, and this measure will not afford any immediate relief to the Agricultural interest. Consumers will now endeavour to get out of their stock of beer at the present prices, and will consequently only purchase what their immediate wants require. Many well-informed people think that it would be more equitable to reduce the beer duty in place of that on malt. It is well known that the inhabitants of towns, and all poor people, who are not possessed of the means to brew at home, pay at present to Government more than double duty to what the richer man pays who has the convenience of private brewing, without deriving one single advantage, but rather the contrary. One quarter of malt at present costs 1l. 5s and the malt duty is 1l. 8s. One quarter of malt produces 3½ barrels of strong beer, on which the public brewwer is obliged to pay a farther duty of 9s. 2d. on the barrel. or 1l. 12s. 1d. on the quarter of malt, making the price of malt to the private brewer 2l. 13s.; but the inhabitant of a town, or the poor man, who has not the means to brew at home, is forced to pay for the same quantity of malt 4l. 5s. 1d. taking no notice of the public brewer's profits. Some years ago it was attempted to place this business on an equitable footing by an Act of Parliament, but it did not succeed, because, instead of repealing altogether the duty on beer, and placing the same amount on the duty on malt, its projecto endeavoured to lay an equal duty on private brewing, and which could only be done by sending an Excise Officer into private houses. Surely now the beer duty should be entirely repealed, and, whatever the Revenue loses by this operation should be added to the existing malt duties. The public brewer could then make various qualities of beer. At present he is only allowed to make two, viz. table beer and strong beer, without any medium.

At the Corn Exchange every description of grain, except the finest Scotch wheat, is nearly unsaleable. Stained barley is again 1s. cheaper, and so also are oats. There does not appear to be any confidence entertained of any immediate improvement, and therefore no speculative purchases are made.

West India produce maintains the late advanced prices, and there is a slight improvement in the refining trade, occasioned by the spring orders.

Consols for the Feb. account opened at 71¾. fell during the day to 78⅝, rose to 78½, and finally closed at 78⅝ to 78¾. The Fives opened at 10⅝, and closed at 10⅞; and the Fours opened at 98, and closed at 97⅝. The Gentlemen who waited on the Minister thought their reception different, in some respects, from what it used to be when loans in place of payments were the subject of discussion. It had not entered into the calculations of some of the proprietors of the Fives, that such a measure would have been proposed to put an end to their contract with Government. They lent the State money upon certain terms, and certainly one of these conditions allows the State to put an end to the contract by paying off the sum borrowed by cash. In this instance, they think that the Government takes an undue advantage by requiring those who dissent from their plans to enrol their names. To these they held out the hopes of being paid off by cash in a numerical order (the meaning of which is not very clear), and in such manner as Parliament may direct. The holders of the Fives think that by these means, the Minister will get a list of persons who do not approve of their plans, and having got them on that list, will afterwards treat them as they may suppose best for their own particular interests. The measure is certainly ingenious, but it is as certainly arbitrary. It has the merit of dividing the amount. The body of Navy 5 per Cents, is formidable, but when they are divided into parts they become insignificant.

This was the day fixed by the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. VANSITTART to see the Bankers and other holders of Five per Cent. Stock. So early as 11 o'clock a great number of Gentlemen assembled in the room and passages of the Treasury, leading to the Board Room—and when the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. VANSITTART, with the Secretaries of the Treasury and the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank entered the Room, it was filled almost immediately.

About half past twelve the Earl of Liverpool addressed himself to the Meeting in the following manner:—

"Gentlemen—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and myself have been desirous of seeing you, for the purpose of communicating to you the terms on which it is intended to pay off the Five per Cents, and the measures to be pursued with respect to such persons as may choose to dissent from those terms. Gentlemen, we were desirous of seeing you, not for the purpose of entering into any discussion of the terms, but merely to inform you what they are. I will now proceed to read them—they will then be delivered to the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank, who will take the necessary steps to have them made as public in the City as possible.

His Lordship then read the following paper:

PLAN.

"A new Stock to be created, bearing an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the interest to be payable on the 5th of January and the 5th July, in each year, and not to be paid off until the 5th of January 1829.

"All holders of Five per Cents. who shall not signify their dissent, to have for every 100 Five per Cent. annuities, 105£ in the new 4 per Cent. Stock.

"The first divident of the new Four per Cent. Stock to be payable on the 5th January, 1822.

"Books to be opened at the Bank from Monday, the 4th of March, to Saturday, the 16th of March, 1822, both days inclusive, for receiving signatures of persons dissenting.

"Persons not signifying their dissent within this period, to be deemed to have assented, unless they shall have been out of the United Kingdom for the whole of such period; in which case, they shall be permitted to express such dissent at any time before the 1st day of June, 1822; and any persons who many be in any other part of the world, except Europe, to be permitted to express their dissent at any time before the 1st day of March, 1823.

"Persons dissenting to be paid off in the numerical order in which their names may be subscribed. Such payment to commence on the 5th July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct.

"All holders of Five per Cent. Stock will receive the dividends due on the 5th July, 1822."

His Lordship read the paper a second time, and then delivered it to the Governor of the Bank.

A Gentleman, whose name we could not learn, said—"My Lord, I am aware that it is not intended to enter into any discussion of the terms; but may I be permitted to ask what mode is to be adopted with respect to Trustees?"

The Earl of Leverpool—"It is intended to adopt the principle that was followed in the year 1749, by which Trustees were indemnified."

To some question from another Gentleman, the Earl of Liverpool replied, that of course the dividends on the Five per Cents. would be paid in July, to those who dissented from the plan, as well as to th se who assented.

The Meeting then broke up—and as far as we could collect the sentiments of Gentlemen, they were highly favourable to the plan.—*Courier.*

FEBRUARY 25, 1822.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris Papers of the 22d by express. The following are extracts:—

PARIS, FEB. 21.

The accounts from Spain, received to-day, have nothing decisive in them; the party of the present Ministry, and the party of the *Communeros*, every where struggle with equal resources. The City of Murcia has submitted, and the military Chiefs of the opposition have been sent to different garrisons. The same measure has been taken at Seville.

People are not safe even at the gates of Madrid; the band of Mingo carries off the money from the carriages and public coffers. A Madrid Journal has just published an article on the right of the people, *the only true* Sovereign, to punish with death *perjured tyrants*; being summoned before the Jury of Accusation, the complaint was disregarded, but one of our correspondents intimates that the article and the dismissal of the charge were only ministerial manœuvres against the liberty of the press, which they desire to render odious.

Next Saturday Sir Charles Stuart, the English Ambassador, will give a grand dinner, to which the King's Ministers and the Ambassadors and Ministers Plenipotentiary of Foreign Powers are invited.

One of our Journals this morning has the following article:—"The house of General [illegible], in the Rue de la Tour d'Auvergne, was surrounded yesterday morning by the armed force, while agents of the Police were making search inside. The General was from home: his servant was examined.

MADRID, FEB. 11.

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Aranjuez, which was to have broken out on the 6th inst.

General Riego has arrived at Madrid, but by night and under a borrowed name; few persons are in the secret for fear of any public demonstration of the enthusiasm, which his appearance every where excites. The Patriots prepare a triumphal entry for him. It is said he will not appear in public till the day of the preparatory Sitting of the Cortes.

Other motives oblige Count Torreno to shut himself up in his house, which is become a fortress, and which he never leaves except to go to the Cortes, accompanied by one or two Generals and some servants. Since the 6th, when he was loaded with insults, he receives daily testimonies of the hatred which many persons bear him.

P. S, The Deputies of the approaching Cortes met yesterday evening to the number of 75; they expressed almost unanimously their disapprobation of the restrictive laws which the Cortes are now discussing. In all probability these laws, and several others' will be repealed in the first sitting of the new Cortes.

The Duke of Buckingham, and the Chairman of the Board of Controul, Mr. C. W. Wynn, have withdrawn their names from Brookes's Club.

A singular circumstance occurred at the Auction Mart, on Friday, in the sale of some Stock of the Hudson's Bay Company. The whole amount to be sold was somewhat exceeding 7,800l. which was put up in lots of 100l. each. The first lot was knocked down at 103l. but a gradual advance took place on all those which succeeded it, so that the last lot but one was purchased at 255l. The last lot, which was for 107l. stock, was knocked down at 261l., and would probably have produced more, but that it was supposed to be an even 100l. in stock, as the rest of the lots were. The present interest paid on the stock is only 4 per cent: but the advantages expected to accrue from the union with the North West Company, are believed to have given to it the increased value above-mentioned.

The amount of stock now existing in the Navy Five per Cent. Annuities, created under the several Acts of Parliament from the 24th Geo. III, to 1st Geo. IV. in £141,830,057 9s. 7d.

The Freeman's Journal contains the Roman Catholic Address to Marquess Wellesley, and his Excellency's Answer. To the expression of a hope in the Address that the penal code will be abolished during his Excellency's Viceroyalty, he remarks that, "his duty in his present situation is to administer, not to alter, the laws;" but he assures the deputation that his political principles on the subject of Catholic rights remain "unchanged."

Yesterday, the 24th instand, died at his house in Stratton-street. Thomas Coutts, Esq—Mr. Coutts had attained the advanced age of 87; his life was one of great and useful exertion; he possessed a singularly clear judgment, with a warm and affectionate heart. Few man ever enjoyed in the degree which Mr. Coutts did, the confidence and esteem of his friends or obtained, unaided by rank or political power, so much consideration and influence in society. The large fortune which he acquired was a consequence and not the object of his active life, which at every period was devoted to the aid and advancement of those he loved. He died, surrouaded with friends, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts and his daughters, the Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett, with their families, and Lord Dudley Stuart, the son of his second daughter the Marchioness of Bute, who is now in Italy on account of her health.

Eastbourne, FEB. 22, 4 P.M.—The Hon. Company's ship Thames was hove off the beach about eleven o'clock this mrrniug, and is now on her passage for London, where it is hoped she will arrive safe in a day or two; she makes but little water.

FEB. 26 1822.

The arrival of almost every homeward bound vessel furnishes some fresh details of the numerous piracies committed on the high seas, articularly in the Mexican Gulf. The United States have several cruizers out against them, and we notice that an armed schooner, alled the Enterprize, and commanded by a Lieutenant had been very successful along the coast of Cuba, and destroyed one of their rendezvous. A proposition has been submitted to the House of Representatives, for fitting out more light vessels to cruize in the Mexican Gulf, and to put an end, if possible, not only to the lawless acts frequently committed against individuals, but also to prevent the losses sustained even by the coasting trade.

The quastion in which so many individuals are now deeply interested, namely, the Reduction of the Five per Cents. was yesterday brought forward in a committee of the House, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduced his measure with an accouct of the Redution of the Four per Cents. in 1749, by Mr. PELHAM, on which he relied as a precedent.

Without opposing the measure, Mr. Ellice pointed out in a forcible manner, a number of objections to which it was justly liable. He contended that it different from the plan of Mr. Pelham, in all its bearings, but more particularly in the contrast it presented of every thing that was tricking, crooked, and uncandid, to candour and fair dealing of the proposal of 1749. Why not, he asked, if sacrifice must be made, propose to the holders of the Five per Cents. gradually to reduce the interest, and give them time fully to weigh their ituation, by a notice of three months, and hen require their assent, instead of their dissent? Besides these objections to the fairnes s of the measure, Mr. Ellice called also the attention of the House to several circumstances of great importance to a just consideration of it.

In consequence of the manner in which Government had proceeded, the Transfer-Office at the Bank had been attended by *bona fide* holders of small sums, for the last week, anxious to avoid the consequences of the measure, who had sold their all to the ready dealer in the Funds, and converted it into Foreign Stock, so that French Rentes, Russian, Prussian, Danish, Spanish, Austrian, and even American Stocks had risen since the first announcement of this operation, and were still rapidly advancing.—On the whole, Mr. Ellice much doubted, whether looking to all the circumstances in the situation of the country, this was exactly the moment for the measure which was about to be attempted.

Various questions were put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to different parts of the plan, and also as to the means be possessed for paying off those who might refuse to accede to his views; but his

(*Continued in the Additional Supt.*)

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.)

answers, when not inaudible, were generally of a very indistinct and ambiguous nature. Objections, too, of a nature not easily to be surmounted, were stated first by Mr. Ellice, and afterwards by Mr. Maberly and Mr. William Smith, to the insufficiency of the notice. It might often happen in a country so extensive as this, that Trustees residing in different parts of it, could not possibly communicate together, so as to agree in time to avail themselves of the conditions held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to those who entered into his views.

Many of our Correspondents will find the subjects of their communications more or less touched on in the Debate, to the Report of which we must refer them.

The affairs of Spain continue to be an al- exclusive object of deliberation at the Pavilion Marsan. A Council was hastily assembled there two days ago, to take some dispatches just arrived from Madrid into consideration. What with the total failure of every effort to overthrow the Constitutional system, and the determinations known to have been formed by the new Cortes, the Ultras are quite at a loss how to proceed. Were it not from the well known sentiments of the troops forming the sanitary cordon, it is supposed an immediate attack would be resolved on.

Flanders. Hamburgh, and Dutch Mails arrived yesterday. The principal intelligence which they contain relates to the Turks, and is an unsatisfactory as ever.

The view taken by London Londonderry of the state of our commerce and manufactures is highly coloured, and by no means a faithful representation. It is true that a great deal of business is transacted, and that the labouring classes generally, in the manufacturing districts of the kingdom, owing to the plentiful supply of work, and the low price of the necessaries of life, have seldom, at this season of the year, enjoyed so many comforts as during the present winter; but we ar, on every hand, and we believe from unquestionable authority, that manufacturing and commercial profits were scarcely ever so low as at the present time. There is also much speculation the newly-opened markets of South America, and it remains to be seen how these speculations may terminate before the trade arising out them can be pronounced prosperous. A low tone of exultation would have much better become the Noble Secretary. *Leeds Mercu.*

THE TIMES.

FEBRUARY 28.

A return to an order the House of Commons states the total expse of the East India Company's college at Haileybury, since its establishment in 180 to 1820 inclusive, at 247,595. 5s. 10d., cluding 92,325l. 8s. 7d., the expense of building. The total number of writers sent out to India and China, 498. Annual amount of salaries of professors and other officers, 6221. 10s. Ditto, servants wages, 1,744l. 6 Total expense of the East India Company's military asylum at Addiscombe, since its establishment in 1808 to 1821 inclusive, 15,998. 5s. including 41, 632l. 13s. 2d. for bilding. Total number of cadets educated at Adiscombe, sent out to India, 335. Total nber of cadets sent out to India by the ast India Company, since 1814 inclusive, rom the military seminary at Addiscom, and who have been instructed in the Hindostanee language before their departure, 1,616. Total annual amount of pay of officers and professors, 4,622l. 9s. 3d.

THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIP THAMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—The Thames went into Messrs. Barnard's dock at Deptford yesterday; little doubt remains but she will soon be put into a state of repair sufficient to perform the service for which she was originally intended. This great object was accomplished, after various plans and suggestions of many professional gentleman relative to this ship being floated off the stand at Eastbourne, by the plain and easy plan laid down by Mr. F. Somes. She was floated off the shore in the short space of eight days from the commencement of the operations for that purpose, which was not only the saving of a considerable expense, but rendered the attempt easy for the rising springs; instead of her laying over for the following spring tides, which from the nature of the season, would have subjected the ship to great danger, and in all probability have closed the scene by the total wreck of that masterpiece of naval architecture. Much praise is due to Mr. W. Woolcomb for the judicious management and indefatigable zeal that gentleman displayed in the arrangement of the shipwrights and Calkers employed on the occasion and to Captain Harby for his nautical skill, in laying out the anchors, and preparing the ship to perform the passage round to the river, as well as his unremitting exertions in the preservation of the cargo.

The promptitude with which the arrangements were carried into effect by H. Blanshard, Esq. (managing owner) is worthy example, as it rendered every part easy to those who had the pleasure of serving him in the Herculean task.

Tuesday, Feb. 26. A. B.

MARCH 1.

The contents of the Irish papers have been for some time at once so revolting and so little varied, that we have nearly ceased to read the accounts from the disturbed districts of the southern provinces with either curiosity or hope. The system of pillage, violence, and barbarity has hitherto set at defiance the whole array of judicial power and of military execution. Five counties, viz., Cork, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary, and Kerry are, the two former actually placed by Government, under the gripe of the insurrection act, and the three latter either recommended, or about to be so, by their local Magistrates, at fit subjects for that searching, but now perhaps inevitable, nostrum. The crimes of the insurgents not only keep possession of their old ground, but extend themselves to districts before uncontaminated. At Rathcoole, in the country of Dublin, and at Blessington, in the county of Wicklow, acts of deliberate [illegible] and cruelty have been committed. And on another side, viz., in Connaught, and in the dioceses of Clonfert, the parish church of Archdeacon Butson has been broken into, robbed and extensively injured. In the county of Limerick, the church of Ballibroad has been partly burned, and partly, as it is imagined, sacked by the incendiaries. The houses of two gentlemen of the name of Maunsell were attacked, the windows smashed, and much of the interior of one of them laid waste by the lawless ruffians. The owners escaped with their lives.

MARCH 2.

The debate upon the salt duty, and the division upon that debate, are not things calculated to make Ministers rejoice in their course. That oppressive impost was carried in their favour by a majority of four only, the numbers for and against being respectively 169 and 165. There have been times when such a division would have driven Ministers from their places in an instant.

We know not how sufficiently to congratulate the nation upon the occurrences of last night in the House of Commons. The two lay-Lords of the Admiralty, upon the retention of whom Ministers hung their existence, were by a vote of the House abolished! Shall we say that we rejoice that Ministers are defeated?—that their old majorities are turned against them? No: we rejoice that the country is triumphant; and that a beginning, however small, is made in the way of retrenchment. That Ministers must be ashamed mortified, dispirited, by such disgraces as never assailed Ministers before, is obvious enough: that they will have the magnanimity to retire from the helm of a vessel which the crew navigate in their despite, is not equally certain. But if they have the meanness to continue there, let them, as we hope fervently they will, save themselves from the possibility of of similar defeats in future—by themselves selecting a proper course: let them be the first to relieve the vessel from the useless lumber which incumbers it, and impedes its free course: let them deal out the scanty stock of provisions fairly, honestly putting all upon short allowances till we are safely moored in harbour.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 250 49½
3 per Cent. Red. 79½ ⅜ ⅜ ¼ ½
3 per Cent. Cons. 79 8⅝ ½
3½ per Cent. 90¾ ¼
4 per Cent. 97⅜ ½ ¼ ⅜ ⅜
5 per Cent. Navy, 102⅜ ½ ¼ ⅜ ½
Long Ann. 20⅜ ½
Imperial 3 per Cent. Ann. 78⅝
India Bonds, 35 32 40 pm.
Ex. Bills. 2d. 1000l., 1 dis. 1 pm. par 4 pm.
Lottery Tickets, 22l. 14s.
Cons. for Acc. 79⅜ ¼ ⅜

THE PLYMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH-DOCK.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

MARCH 7, 1822.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1822

REDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT, STOCK.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and after stating the particulars of a plan for the reduction of the 5 per Cents, which had been effected during the administration of Mr. Pelham, in the year 1749, said, he should proceed to state the features of the arrangement he meant to propose to Parliament. Every Member in the House must recollect the application which had been made, and the hopes which had been held out, of reduction in the public burdens, ever since the establishment of the present peace, which had all the appearence of being likely to be lasting. Some operation of relief had been called for by different classes of the community, and such a call must always be attended to by Ministers, when there existed a hope that the object of such application might practically and safely be carried into effect. He called upon Parliament, in pursuance of those applications, and with a view to effect so [illegible] reduction of the public burdens, to support a proposition, the object of which was to give an immediate relief to the public of 1,150,000.l and which, if jointly taken, with the reduction meditated in Irish Stock, of a similar description, would amount to 1,220,000l. or perhaps as much as 1,239,000l This amount of stock standing in the 5 per Cents, was made up of three different kinds; of Navy 5 per Cents, at the close of the American war, with the additions made to that stock, at different times since that period, amounting to 141,000,000l.; there was also on the Irish 5 per Cents. a sum of 1,400,000l. borrowed for the public service in Ireland, though payable in England. With this latter mentioned sum he proposed to act in a similar way to that now submitted, as to the transfer of the English Navy 5 per Cents. There was another part of this fund derived from the Loyalty 5 per Cents. as they were called, of 1797, which were by separate provisions contracted under a special liability to be redeemed within two years after the peace, which peace being concluded at Amiens in 1802, they were then liable to be paid off, with however a perference at any time to transfer the amount of stock into the 3 per Cents. with the advantage of adding upon such transfer 33 per cent. to the amount of their stock, as it stood before the transfer. These different stocks all standing in the name of the 5 per Cents. amounting to 142,530,000l. including also the Irish 5 per Cents. it was now proposed to transfer into a stock bearing a rate of interest at 4 per Cent. It was proposed that the holders of 5 per Cent. stock should, for every 100l. so transferred to the holder, be entitled to 105l. stock in the 4 per Cents. for which he should receive each half year, July and January, a dividend at the rate of 4 per Cent. for the sum of entered or subscribed. That the stock thus incorporated should from three become one; and that on the 5th of July next the holder should receive 4l. annually for each 100l. so entered on the newly subscribed stock. By this operation 1,140,000l. would be struck off the public burdens, whilst the fundholder would only be so far concerned as he would be compelled to change his stock into another, or be forced to accept ready money to the amount of his demand. So far it would be a voluntary transaction between the fundholder and Government, as in all cases the public would in the alternative be entitled to receive the full amount of his stock in money at the rate of 100l. in each. He was aware there would be no right to compel them to take such stock, except they were convinced that there was a fair and advantageous offer to induce the holder to make such a transmutation. The proprietors of such stock he believed, were desirous to accept the terms proposed—indeed he believed there were few, if any, disinclined to do so. Parties holding stock by power of attorney would be required to signify their desire to by the same power which entitled them to receive the dividend. It was also proposed that the dissents shall be paid off in rotation, that, is in the order in which they shall signify their dissent. He had no apprehension that the number of dissentients would be so great as to render it difficult to carry that part of the plan into effect. The mode of paying off these dissentients he should more particularly explain when the day arrived for discussing that part of the plan. It would be then for Parliament to consider whether these dissentients should be paid off in full or not. After some further observation on Mr. Peham's mode, and the superior advantages which the country would derive from his own, the Right Hon. Gent. said it was matter of satisfaction to his Majesty's Government to be enabled to afford relief to such an important extent, and thus to justify the expectations held out to the country by his Noble Friend. Parliament was now proceeding with confidence. It felt itself enabled to abolish a portion of the Malt Tax, without infringing upon the income necessary for the payment of the interest of the debt, or the support of the Sinking Fund. The resumption of Cash Payments having been effected, Government took the earliest opportunity of proposing to Parliament measures of relief. A surplus of income appearing beyond the five millions necessary for the Sinking Fund, Ministers lost no time in proposing a proportionate reduction of taxation (Cheers.) The Right Hon. Gent. concluded by moving a series of resolutions, which were, in effect, similar to the plan which we gave in our last.

Different objections to the details of the measure were suggested by Messrs. Ellice, W. Smith, Maberley, &c. who, however offered no direct opposition to it.

Mr. Ricardo gave the measure his full approbation.

Mr. Calcraft expressed his concurrence in the measure. He wished to know from the Right Hon. Gent. whether he thought it competent of Parliament to pay off the holders of this stock by instalments?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, Parliament would reserve the right of paying it off in the most convenient way. He thought it better, however, that the whole should be paid off by the 5th of July.

Mr. Wilson said, that however expedient this measure might be with a view to the reduction of taxation, still if there were a class of persons upon whom it pressed with peculiar hardship, it was incumbent upon the House to mitigate its severity as much as possible. The interest of this Fund was not only reduced from five to four per cent but a rod was kept over the heads of the holders, and it was liable to be reduced again within seven years. He thought this term should at least be extended to a later period.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, thought the observation of the Honourable Member for Coventry (Mr. Elfice,) proceeded more from prejudice than from a fair consideration of the case. He did not think he should suceed in persuading the Public, or the House, of the existence of the material difference he spoke of, between the modes of collecting the votes by assent or dissent. On the last day, supposing all the letters to arrive on that day, they would be opened by the Bank, in the order of receipt, and entered, as opened, in the Bank-book, numerically. No way, he thought, could be fairer. He

begged leave also to differ from the Hon. Member for Coventry, as to his plan being the cause of English stock going to foreign markets. A great rise had taken place, and great sums had gone from the country to all the foreign funds before the meeting of Parliament, and also before and after the intimation made by his Noble Friend in that House, and the case was the reverse of that stated by the Hon. Member. It was owing to the false alarms which had gone forth relative to the intention of Parliament to tamper with the Sinking Fund & the public creditor. (Hear.) Public credit, however, would soon bring English money back again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ricardo asked the Right Hon. Gent. whether in case Stock was standing in the name of two trustees, one of this country, the other on the Continent, both were to be allowed the longest time to declare their assent?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, that notice would be given of the time allowed in such a case.

Mr. Williams put the case of two trustees of Stock, one giving his assent, the other dissent, and asked how the Stock was to stand?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said they must go to Chancery. (A laugh.)

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

MALT TAX.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee on the annual Malt Duty, stated, that as the tax was not to be renewed, it remained for Parliament to decide in what way the duty should be levied till it expired on the 5th of July He proposed, instead of levying it on the stock in hand at the time, which might have the effect of impeding the operations of the brewers and distillers, a certain duty should be levied on the beer, spirits and vinegar, made between the 25th of February and 5th April, proportioned to the estimate of the tax on hand. On strong beer and porter he proposed 8s. for every three barrels, with a proportional duty on other malt liquor; 2s. on 19 gallons of British spirits; and 2s. on 36 gallons of vinegar.

Mr. Hume has appointed the 16th of April next for his motion upon the subject of tithes in Ireland.

It was stated by Mr. Goulburn that this important question had already occupied the attention of the Irish Government. The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

It is reported, that the Revenue has improved 490,000l. upon the same period of the corresponding quarter last year.

SELECTIONS.

FROM THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL JOURNALS.

Died on Monday se'nnight, at Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, in the 85th year of his age, the Earl of Egmont. He is succeeded in his titles and estates, by his only son, Viscount Perceval, now Earl of Egmont.

A foreign banker and merchant is said to have fifteen millions in the fives, in the name of himself and connections, and that he has declared his determination not to accept the Minister's proposed measure.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Tuesday week were maried by special license, (at the Earl of Albemarle's house in St. James's square, by the Bishop of Norwich) Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, to Lady Ann Keppel, second daughter of his Lordship. After the ceremony, the bride and bridegroom left town for the Dowager Lady De Clifford's cottage, Dudley Grove, at Paddington. The Countess entertained a select party of Fashionables; among them were the Dukes of Suffolk, Norfolk, &c.—Mr. Coke's father-in law (the Earl of Albemarle,) about a fortnight ago, married Mr. Coke's niece, a Miss Hunloke. Mr. Coke is in his seventy-fourth year—his wife is only twenty The Earl of Albemarle is advanced in life—his wife is quite young. This is another proof of the extraordinary mildness of the season.

The unfortunate gentleman who lately committed suicide at the west end of the town is stated to have been the holder of 300,000l. in the five per cents. and the report of its being the intention of Government to reduce the the interest, is supposed to have operated upon his feelings and to have caused temporary derangement.

A Foreign broker has failed to the amount of £20,000, chiefly in Spanish bonds.

Rumour mentions, that a Princess of Denmark is likely to visit this country in the course of the ensuing summer.

An Irish Paper says, Chief Justice Downes is to be elevated to the Peerage, with a reversion to his heir and next of kin, Sir Ulysses Burgh.

Professor Monck, of Cambridge, has succeeded to the vacant deanery of Peterborough.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MARCH

ENGLISH.—Carriage Morning Visiting Dress.—Violet Coloured sarsnet round Dress, made partially high; with three rows of of honey-comb flounces of sarsnet, bound with satin. Marguerite de Valois hat of whaite satin, with a superb plume of pink curled os rich feathers. A fine India muslin fichu elagantly trimmed with Urling's Patent Lace. A shawl of cachemire with a variegated border, or a tippet of the costly Zebeline fur, is thrown over this dress. Half boots of celestial blue satin, and lemon coloured kid gloves finish this attractive costume.

FRENCH.—Ball Dress.—Round Dress of white gossamer satin one row of ruby coloured Satin bouilloné, next the hem; and ornamented with two rows of bows of ruby satin, set at equal distances; the bows have short ends, finished with tags of silver. Corsege á la Suisse of ruby coloured velvet or satin. The hair beautifully arranged in curls and braids, intermingled with ruby and silver lama gause, with the full-blown flower of the same clour, called Seabois. White satin shoes, and white kid gloves.

There is a general expectation, that in the present crisis the Bank will afford their assistance, and we think that expectation will not be disappointed (we are sure it ought not), by the lowering the rate of discount from 5 to 4 per Cent. There will be no longer any Government security bearing 5 per Cent. interest. The Bank, therefore, will hardly endeavour to keep up that rate in their Loans or Discounts which the Government of the country has thought fit to abandon. Such a measure will be auxiliary, and in the highest degree beneficial to the Agricultural Interests. Private Bankers, both in London and the Country, will have no pretence for discounting at more than 4 per Cent, after the Bank have reduced their discounts to that rate.

MARCH 9th.

LONDON, MARCH 2—6.

The Paris papers of Wednesday last are arrived. Their contents are of some interest. France is still agitated with plots and conspiracies, which are detected, indeed, before ripe for execution, or defeated in the attempt to execute them, but whose frequent recurrence proves the existence of a state of popular feeling, which at least did not manifest itself during the late Ministry.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—On Sunday, the 24th instant, General Berthon, accompanied by Delou, ex-Lieutenant of Artillery, already compromised in the pending proceedings before the Council of War sitting at [illegible] off from Tours, at the head of 50 armed men, bearing the tri colored flag and cockade, and proceeded for Saumur. His progress was stopped at the bridge Thouet, by the appearance of a detachment of the students of the military school at Saumur, who precipitately mounted on horseback at the first intelligence of this criminal project, Gen. Berthon's troop fled, in the direction of Doue. They were instantly pursued, and orders given to surround them on all sides.—*Moniteur.*

The Paris papers of Saturday have arrived. The commotions which had taken place are said, in some of the journals, to have subsided, while the Constitutionnel, the Journal de Paris, and others, assert that they were renewed. It is evident, however, from all accounts, that they were of a serious description. The prefect of the Police has issued an order, prohibiting the assembling of persons in crowds or groups, on pain of being tried for the crime of rebellion. French Funds, March 1, 90f, 75c.

We have received the Paris papers of Sunday last. In the Chamber of Deputies, on the preceding day, M. Dudon complained that justice had not been done to the two Deputies, Demarcay and De Corcelles, who had been arrested on Thursday night. Departing from the question, the President several times reminded him that he ought to confine himself to speak of the omission of which he complained. At length, he said that the preaching of the Missionaries was not the cause of the assemblages—that every thing had passed quietly at St. Eustache, and that the space about the Church des Petits Peres, being confined, was expressly chosen to make a copy (plagiot) of the first troubles of the Revolution. After a moment's interruption, he proceeded to say, that the factious had chosen this spot because the Church was near to the Bank of France: misled young men, united with the malefactors, were to come by the street des Bons Enfans to plunder the Bank. (A cry of indignation on the left, a great number of voices exclaiming, "It is an atrocious calumny!" A silence of disapprobation on the left.) The Deputy was at length reluctantly compelled to be silent.

Count Montholon has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Constitutionel, in answer to that of M. Lafitte, on the subject of Bonaparte's property, in which he states, that one of the objections of the Banker to paying the money was, that the will was signed Napoleon, instead of Bonaparte. The Count says, he relies with confidence on the decision of the tribunal to which the affair is referred.

The Law for repressing offences of the Press was still in discussion in the Chamber of Peers. On Saturday, an amendment proposed on the first Article, that it should not extend to matters of controversy, was rejected; a slight alteration in the second Article was adopted. The new Law was ably opposed by Talleyrand, who said he would only consent to adopt it with the three following modifications:—

1. That the word "Constitutional" be restored to the second Article.

2. That the oral proof consecrated by the law of May, 1819, be admitted against Public Functionaries in respect of the acts of their administration.

3. That the Trial by Jury be restored, instead of the Correctional Police.

The French journals still continue to detail plots and conspiracies, which, however unimportant they may seem, appear to agitate France considerably. Gen. Berthon and his band at Saumur have been dispersed, and are said to be wandering about the country as peasants.

Dutch papers to the 2d instant are arrived; the following extract is dated Petersburgh, Feb. 4:—

"We expect every moment the official manifesto of the declaration of war; it is no longer doubted that the campaign will begin in the spring. Madame Krudener, who is supposed to have great influence over the Emperor Alexander, is said to be in favour of war. It is added, that the second army, commanded by Count Wittgenstein, will commence hostilities. This army has just been reinforced by the third corps of the first army under the command of General Woronzow, and the fourth corps of cavalry of the reserve, commanded by General Borosdin."

Letters have been received in town from Constantinople to the 26th January, and from Odessa to the 1st of last last month. The inteligence from either place is very satisfactory, and every prospect is held out of its continuance. Commerce had taken the place of tumult and massacre, and although nothing official was at that time known respecting the issue of the negociations be[illegible] powers, it was held as next to impossible that a war should break out. This opinion appears to have been the general one at Constantinople at the date of these advices; and it is further added, that the British merchants resident in that capital had received a hint from an official personage, implying that there was no necessity for them any longer to restrict their commercial operations, but that they might with perfect confidence embark capital to any extent, as there was no longer any point remaining unsettled which could possibly provoke hostilities.

Gibraltar papers to the 12th ultimo state that the Marquis de Campo Verde, Commandant-General of Andalusia and Granada, made his entry into Seville on the 3d instant, amidst the most expressive cries of "Long live the Constitution!"—"The Constitutional King and the National Cortes for ever!"—"These demonstrations," says the Marquis in his dispatch, "are triumphs obtained by the Constitution over the deluded men who foolishly think themselves able to alter it after their own notions." A circular of the Captain-General of New Castile, dated the 1st instant, mentions the late appearance of some insurgents in the province of Guadalaxara. His Most Faithful Majesty has appointed Vice-Admiral Quintilla Minister of the Marine, vice Don Joachim Jose Monterio Torres, who has resigned on account of his advanced age and ill health.

IRELAND.

The Special Commission at Cork closed its labours on Saturday evening, when the Judges left the city, escorted by a party of dragoons. The last trial excited considerable interest; it was that of a respecable tradesman named Hefferman, on an indictment for selling ammunition for the use of the Whiteboys. It appeared in evidence that the Magistrates having received information that the prisoner secretly vended gunpowder, sent a person named Fleming to his shop, who, on representing himself as an agent of the Insurgents, readily obtained two pounds, with a promise of a more ample supply when he next called. On the 25th of January, Fleming again called, and was again supplied with powder, balls, & flints; on this occasion a conversation also passed between the prisoner and Fleming, on the objects of the Insurgents, which the prisoner said never would succeed unless they formed a Sitting Committee of Twelve, to regulate the business. The Magistrates, who were in ambush, and saw the purchase concluded, rushed in and apprehended Hefferman.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that he felt bound to call the attention of the Court to one point, which, in the event of conviction, might be reserved for the consideration of the twelve Judges, which was, that the prisoner had not actually sold the powder to the Whiteboys. The evidence having been gone through, the Jury found the prisoner—Guilty. The Court cordially and fully approved of the verdict.

Baron M'CLELLAND said, it would be his duty immediately to pass the awful sentence of the law; but under the present circumstances, it would be reserved until the decision of the Judges should be known. Meantime he should only admonish the prisoner to spend the interventing moments as became his awful situation.

The Cork Intelligencer received on Friday, states, that on Monday last an express arrived in that city, with the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, placing the entire country of Cork under the operation of the Insurrection Act.

On Sunday last three of the Insurgents, capitally sentenced for burning the barracks at Churchtown, on which occasion two police-men were murdered, were conveyed by a strong military escort from Cork gaol to Churchtown, where they were to suffer on Monday morning. The following executions are appointed:—Four at Carriganimmy, on the 28th of February; five at Desbure, on the 1st of March; six at Newmarket, on the 6th of March; and one at Kinsale, on the 8th of March: seventeen are respited until until the 1st of April.

The Dublin Pairtol contains the detail of an attack made by a band of disguised depredators on the cabin of a poor family at Blessington, within nine miles of Dublin. The proprietor attempted to defend his female kindred, whom the ruffians were barbarously beating, on which one of the latter shot him dead at the feet of his grandmother, who has been ever since in a state of insensibility.

The Limerick News contains an account of the forcible entry of the seat of William Cox, Esq. of Baligne-house, during the night of the 23rd ult. Meeting with resistance, they shot Denis Bowen, a faithful servant of the family, through the heart.

The Limerick paper has the following letter from Newcastle, dated Sunday evening, nine o'clock:—"This moment the town is illuminated, by the blaze from several houses in the line of Carnas, which are now on fire—is bustle and alarm. Forty cows were stolen off Killoready, on Friday, several others houghed, a house burned at Lisanskate, at Dougehy, a poor man 70 years old, was unmercifully flogged, a servant-man of Mr. Sullivan's fired at, and Mr. Parker, at Crean, was robbed of every article in his house on Friday. A house, near Croom, was burned last night, and it is reported that several other were also burned in the village of Cappagh."

CORK, March 2.—The nine unhappy men ordered for execution under the late Special Commission, who left this city on Wednesday, arrived between four and five o'clock the same evening, in Macroom, and were immediately lodged in the Bridewell, from whence the four convicted of the affair at Carriganimmi, were taken at an early hour yesterday to the place appointed for their execution, about five miles to the west of Macroom, and after undergoing the awful sentence of the law, their bodies were then placed in coffins, and taken back to the Bridewell at Macroom, where they were deposited. The assemblage colected to witness the melancholy scene was by no means numerous.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9.

The Star transport, under the charge of Lieutenant Henry Hire, Agent, is arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean, with four hundred tons of returned Ordnance and Commissariat stores, taken on board at Malta, and twenty invalided seamen and seventy invalided soldiers, taken on board at Gibraltar. She left Malta on the 13th January, when the Rochefort (Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore), Cambrian, Martin, and Adventure, were there. She left Gibraltar on the 10th February, with the Chapman transport

Lieutenant Cole, Agent, having on board returned stores and invalids, which is also arrived.

The 51st, 28th, and 23d regiments, with six companies of the 36th, recently added were at Zante; the 8th and 90th regiments were in the other islands; the 18th, 80th, and 85th, were at Malta. The Ionian Islands were by no means in a quiet state, the people being much exasperated by being repressed in their desire of assisting the other Greeks against the Turks. A most barbarous murder of all the crew of a Turkish ship had lately taken place at Cerrigo: though previous protection had been promised, yet, no sooner had the vessel anchored in the Harbour, than all on board were put to death by the Greek inhabitants, under every circumstance of aggravated cruelty; men, women, and children, were tied together and thrown overboard. A similar occurrence had taken place at Zante. For these excesses several summary executions of the Greeks had taken place, and an additional garrison been sent to Cerrigo.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from the town of Tavistock, praying the attention of the House to the present unexampled state of general distress. The petitioners complained, in particular that agricultural distress was to be attributed to the present oppressive system of tithes, to an excessive unequal taxation, and to the imperfect state of Representatation; and they stated that they had little hope of any solid relief being afforded them, without a fair and equal Representation in that House; they prayed for an amelioration of the system of tithes, as their collection was now not only disgreeable to the feelings of many respectable clergymen, but most injurious to the best interests of religion.—The petition was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Lord EBRINGTON then presented petitions from seven parishes in Devonshire, also complaining of the existing overwhelming distress which the petitioners attributed to taxation, and to the imperfect Representation of the people; and they prayed for a timely and salutary Reform.—The petitions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The report of the Malt tax was brought up, read, and the resolutions agreed to.

Mr. G. BENNETT rose, and addressed the House at great length, on the circumstances that had occured at the funeral of her late Majesty, the Queen of England, and concluded by moving a resolution.—

"That this House do consider the respect and solemnity due by ancient custom to the funeral of the Queens of England, have, in the case of her late Majesty Queen Caroline, been unnecessarily and indecorously violated."

After a long and animated debate, the question was put and negatied without a division.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House go into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.

Lord STANLEY asked whether there was any intention to reduce the half-pay?

The Marquis of Londonderry said he was note aware of any such intention; he did not know what there might be in the contemplation of the Hon. Member for Aberdeen—(a laugh).

Lord STANLEY observed, that the rumour had taken its rise from what had fallen from a Noble Lord in another place.

Mr. HUME hoped that the Committee would not be pressed at so late an hour; he should resist it.

Mr. HUSKISSON said as they were to have a certain number of debates, he thought it would be advisevle to get through them as soon as possible.

The gallery was then cleared for a division—

For the motion.....116
Against it.....28

Majority in favour of Ministrrs...88

During our exclusion we understood that a motion was made for the House to adjourn, and the numbers were—

Ayes.....21
Noes.....188

Majority in favour of Ministers...97

On our re-admission to the gallery, we found the House in a Committee, and Lord Palmerston moving one of the items of the Army Estimates, the particulars of which we could not collect.

Mr. HUME then rose, and objected to various items, observing, at the same time, that he did not by any means wish to throw the slightest impediment in the way of the general business which was to come before the Committee.—It appeared to him very extraordinary that the country should be called upon to pay 6,000l. a-year to keep up a table for the Officers of the Guards, when it was known that no regiment belonging to any other corps had a greater allowance for its mess than 250l. It seemed that in adddtion to the dinner, there was also an expensive supper, at which the most consummate epicure might gratify his appetite. He contended that if the table was not done away with altogether, the expense of it ought to be considerably reduced. It was setting a bad example to the service generally, that a set of officers belonging to a particular corps should spend 6,000l. a year in eating and drinking, he should therefore propose 3,000l. as the amount of reduction in this particular item. The next item which he had to object to was, 4,800l for the Board of General Officers, for deciding on the claims of officers in time of war. This ought so be reduced under the present circumstances of the country, at least to 2,000l. a year. Another item which he thought quite extravagant was, 8,515l. Allowances to Officers in lieu of what they got from outlayers, under the system which had been abolished. The Honourable Member then called the attention of the Committee to the item of 50l. a year for the inspector of army great coats, and 63l. a year for the inspector of regimental colours. He was quite at a loss to see why those two inspectors were thought necessary; nor could he refrain from expressing his surprise that one of them, the inspector of army clothing, had recently been made an inspector of stamps. He could not help complaining that the next item of 550l. a year for the Chaplain-General's Office showed a system of lavish profusion which he was convinced the country would not sanction. The Honourable Member, after animadverting on the details of the office in question, then proceeded to observe that the Riding School at Pimlico was quite a useless institution, though costing the country 1,450l. a year. He would make the necessary reduction in this item, which, added to the other proposed reductions, would make a total saving in that one page of the Estimates, of 15,650l. The next point he came to was the charge of recruiting, and the House would not easily credit that, while reductions of 12,000 men were effected in the service, the charges for recruiting considerably exceeded those of last year. With regard to the mode of recruiting, he was disposed to join in the opinion of the Noble Lord (Palmerston) in preference to the plan of his Gallant Friend (Colonel Davis,) and that depots were most efficient for that purpose. He concluded by moving, that the Chairman should report progress (Loud cries of adjourn.)

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech of some length, replied to the arguments of Mr. Hume at the conclusion of which an adjournment was loudly called for.

The Chairman of the Committee then reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjorned.

Wednesday Afternoon, 4 o'clock

STOCK EXCHANGE.—The market preserves the same steady appearence it has done during the week.—The dissentients do not increase at the bank. Consols closed to-day at 78⅞ for money 79¼ for the account.—The 5 per Cents. 102¼.—Private advices state the French rents, on Monday, at nearly the closing price of Saturday—99f. 45c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY, 28

Mr. Alderman Wood rose to move for a Committee to inquire into the transactions at Knightsbridge, on the occasion of the funeral of Honey and Francis. The Hon. Alderman entered into a detail of those events, and of the conduct of the Sheriff (Waithman), and contended for the necessity of instituting an inquiry into the affair, and moved for a Committee to take into consideration the petition from the Court of Common Council.

The House divided—

For the Motion.....56
Against it.....124
Majority.....—68

Salt Duties.—Mr. Calcraft felt it his duty, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, to bring the subject of which he had given notice before the House. In the year 1817 he had moved for a Committee on the Salt Tax, which he had lost by a majority of only nine. In the next year he obtained a Committee without opposition. The Hon. Gent. here read a resolution of the Committee, that the repeal of the Salt Duties would be of the utmost advantage to the country, and that nothing but state of the revenue had prevented the Committee from instructing their Chairman to make a motion to that effect. He had taken no steps till 1821, from the state of the revenue; but now, circumstances induced him to bring the subject before the House. The course he should pursue, would be to move for leave to bring in a bill, for the gradual abolition of the duties on salt. The duty was 15s. till the tax should be finally repealed. The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual abolition of the Salt Duties.

Mr Davenport seconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequre complimented the Hon. Gent. on the candid manner in which he had made this motion; but, after what Parliament had already done in the way of the reduction of taxation, he must protest against any further diminution of the public revenue in the course of the present session.

Mr. Curwen contended that the tax pressed much more heavily on the poor than the rich man. If the country gentlemen did justice to themselves and the country, they would compel the Chancellor of the Exchequer to grant immediately the proposed relief and, by proper retrenchment, the Sinking Fund would not be affected by the repeal of the tax.

General Gascoygne urged the repeal of the tax. He denied that the repeal of the Malt Tax would produce any good effect, whilst the repeal of the Salt Tax would be felt as a relief by every individual in the country.

Mr. Bennett (of Wiltshire) considered the Salt Tax as falling on the labour of the country; and he therefore called on the country gentlemen to support the present proposition for the repeal.

The Marquis of Londonderry would be most happy if the time was arrived at which it was possible to repeal this tax; but the case was not so. On a former night the House had agreed to the propositian for making the Sinking Fund 5,000,000l., but now came Gentlemen in succession, one claiming a repeal of the Malt Tax; another the Leather Tax; and another the Tax on Candles and Soap. If Tax after tax were thus to be taken away, what would become of the Sinking Fund and public caredit? He trusted no vote for a further repeal of taxes would be given by any Gentleman who had voted in favour of the Sinking Fund, until they had well cosidered the arguments in favour of reduction.

Sir T. Lethbridge said, he had formerly voted that the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, as relates to taxation had not come up to the expectations of the House; and on that opinion he should now vote He did not consider taxation as the primary cause of evil, but still it was an aggravation of the distress. and therefore it ought to be reduced as far as possible. He was happy to acknowledge his opinion, that his Majesty's Minister were men of highly gifted talent; and that they had the confidence of the People of England; but on the present subject he must differ from them, although he was always ready to support their general policy.

Mr. Brougham said, every one spoke against the tax, as a bad one; but many wanted to have the repeal postponed, for the sake of the Sinking Fund. But let the House repeal the tax, and the Ministers would provide for their darling, the Sinking Fund, by economy and retrenchment. If, however, the House should suffer the tax to remain, they would see or hear nothing more of economy or retrenchment.

The House then divided—

For the motion.....165
For the amendment.....189
Majority.....—4

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Malttax.—Sir J. Newport wished to know what allowance had been made to the brewers, and others in consequence of the intended removal of the Malt Tax.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was understood to say, that the amount and proportion of the allowance intended to be made to the brewer and maltster would be found explained in the resolutions to which the house had agreed on a former night. The duty on malt would not be discontinued till the 5th of July, 1822.

Mr. Gooch said, that when his Right Hon. Friend had mentioned this subject before, he had certainly understood that the duty was to be remitted on the stock in hand. Now, unless it was so remitted, the measure would produce no immediate relief to the agriculturist, since the malting season would be over before the reductions began to operate (*Hear, hear.*

Mr. Farrand said, that if he understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer correctly, no allowance was to be made on the stock in hand. If that were the case, no relief could accrue to the agricultural interest, since nobody would buy the malt until the duty had expired. In proof of that assertion, he referred to the state of the corn-market on Monday last, from which it appeared that great uncertainty had prevailed about the manner in which the reduction of the malt duties was to be made, and that there had been much dulness and inactivity in it in consequence. Both wheat and barley were 3s. or 4s a quarter lower than last week. Hah the Right H. Gentleman allowed the duty to be taken off the stock in hand. barley would at all events, have maintained its price. Of that he was satisfied from his own experience in the trade. In 1798, when the duty was remitted, it was taken off the stock in hand. The remission of 1s. per bushel in the present instance would not give any relief to the agricultural interest, since little or no malt would be made till the 5th of July.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied: but in so low a tone of voice that he could scarcely be heard. He was understood to say, that as there had been the same fluctuation in wheat as in barley, that that was a proof that the Hon. Gent.'s argument was erroneous, since the remission of the duty on malt could have no effect on the price of wheat.

Sir M. W. Ridley remarked, that as it appeared on the result of last night's debate on the Salt Tax, that a new light had broken in upon the country gentleman, he trusted that they would no longer have any doubts whatever of the expediency of a reduction of taxation for the relief of the agricultural as well as every other interest of the country. That reduction of taxation would give the means of consumption to the public at large; the consumption would increase the demand, and the increase of demand would give relief to the agricultural interest.

Navy Estimates.—Mr. Hume was anxious to know whether the House intended to vote away 1,700,000l. without any account of how it was to be applied. He wished the detailed estimates of the navy, &c. to be laid before the House, and that Ministers should not be allowed to take votes on confidence of half a million at a time.

Mr. Croker said, it would be most convenient to himself and his Hon. Friends, to give the required details to the House in a Committee.

Mr. Hume said, that as his only object was to obtain information, he had no desire to press this amendment, if there was a disposition to give the information without it. He therefore withdrew it.

The house then resolved itself in to a Committee of Supply.

Sir John Osborn moved that the sum of 559,650l. be granted for the wear and tear of the navy, which 21,000 men, were to be employed. Agreed to. He then moved 81,900l. for ordnance for sea-service. In answer to a question from Mr. Bernal, he said, this was an amended estimate, at the rate of 6s. per man per month.

Mr. Hume wished to know at what stage of the proceedings upon these estimates, it would be in its power to reduce any part of the navy estimates. What he was anxious about was this—there were seven sinecure offices at the head of the Marines. There was a General at 5l. per day, a Lieutenant-General at 4l., a Major-General at 3l. and four Colonels each at 2l. per day, making a total of 20l. per day. These commissions were all actual sinecures—individuals who had no duty to perform with the corps whose name they bore. There was likewise a Marine Commandant, exclusive of four Commandants at the several stations, together with a Clerk, or Secretary. Now, as the former are said to be given for past services, they had better be given in pensions at once, that the public might really know how its money was voted away and why. He wished to know, whether, on bringing up the report, he should have an opportunity of making a motion on this subject.

Mr. Croker said, it would certainly be competent for the Hon. Member to discuss his view of these offices, which he called sinecures, on bringing up the report. The resolution was then agreed to.

Sir J. Osborn next moved for 57,516l. 5s. 1d. for the expenses of the Admiralty-office.

Sir M. Ridley rose to move for a reduction in the junior Lords of the Admiralty. It might trouble the House to be twice addressed on this question; but in the situation of the country he felt it his duty to attempt again this reduction. The decrease in the number of our ships and men shewed that the time was come when this reduction might be made, If with 140,000 men, and 1200 vessels in commission, six junior Lords were sufficient for the business of the Board, surely there should be a reduction when we had but 21,000 men, and 120 ships only employed. He was quite aware that the Members of the Board would assert, had every Member had an ample duty to perform; but he hoped that that Committeee would not think so also. The greatest and most difficult labours were performed by the Clerks, and the Board had, nevertheless, dismissed them with a very unsparing hand. The principle that he pressed this reduction on was, that the whole system was a source of undue patronage in that House. It was stated that the office of Junior Lords of the Admiralty was necessary for the education of young statesmen; but he contended that the Navy, being our great safeguard, ought only to be directed by experienced men, and not by boys sent to learn their trade. A paper had been handed to him, which was circulated in consequence of the recent appointment to the Admiralty Board of his Honourable Friend, (Mr. W. Keith Douglas) who had belonged to a most respectable mercantile establishment. It contained, in the following words, the notification of the partners in the mercantile concern, that the Hon. Gent. ceased to belong to it after his Admiralty appointment. This was the circular:—

"Mr. W. R. K. Douglas, being appointed to the Board of Admiralty, has ceased to belong to this establishment. "ANDERSON & Co."

But, whatever might be the consequences as they personally affected this gentleman, the Committee was bound to consider the question in only one point of view, and to decide it upon one principle. He trusted that those Hon. Members who, although usually in the habit of supporting his Majesty's Ministers, had on this last occasion felt it their duty to vote against them, would not stop short till they had compelled those retrenchments which were alike demanded by policy and justice (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving as an amendment, the substitution of the sum of 55,616l. 5s. 1d. for 57,616l. 5s. 1d. originally moved for salaries and contingent expenses at the Admiralty-office for the year 1822.

Sir John Sebright seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Bernal, Mr. Marryatt, Lord Althorpe, Mr. Gipps, Mr. Elliston, Sir Christopher Cole, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Lyttleton, Mr. Gooch, and Mr. S. Wortley, and opposed by Admiral Sotheron, Sir Isaac Coffin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Warrender, and the Marquis of Londonderry.

The House then devided, when there appeared—

For the grant.....128
Against it.....182
Majority against Ministers.....—54

This triumph was received with cheers.

On the re-admission of strangers, the Chairman was putting the resolution that 31,304l. should be granted for the Navy Pay-office for the current years.

Mr. Hume read the report of the Committee of Finance, expressing their opinion that considerable reductions might be made at the Navy Pay-office. No money was paid in the office, whose duty was to receive cheques and to grant other cheques on the Bank of England. The whole duty might be done by six clerks. If one quarter was taken from the salaries, the holders would be better off than in the year 1818. He saw no reason why 2,000l. a-year should not be enough for the Treasurer of the Navy. Instead of the proposed vote, he should move the sum be 23,473l.

Mr. Robinson had much rather, if a reduction was to be made, that the House should vote away his salary than that of those whom he was bound to protect.

Mr. Bennett felt for the difficulties in which his Right Honourable Friend was placed. But there were many other cases of commiseration, as well as those stated by his Right Honourable Friend. He was not pleased with the plan either of 10 or 25 per cent. being deducted from official salaries. In 1813, when 10 per cent. was taken for a tax out of the incomes of these persons, nothing was said of hardship imposed upon them; but now that it was proposed to take 10 per cent. for the people, though by the fall in the price of provisions and all necessaries of life they had an advantage of 25 or 30 per cent. we heard nothing but tirades on the inhumanity of the proposition.

The Marquis of Londondery said, the House were not yet in possession of his Right Hon. Friend's

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plan, which was not only a simple plan of 5 per cent, or 10 per cent. but was a plan of a complicated kind, and one which had cost Government excessive labour to compose and arrange. Gentlemen should keep their minds open for the discussion of this plan, which would be opened on Tuesday next by his Right Hon Friend. It was an entire mistake, however, to suppose that the Public would derive no benefit from this reduction. The per centage on the higher offices would go immediately to the Public; and the Superannuation Fund, to be formed on the percentage of the lower classes, would eventually relieve the country considerably. As a specimen, he would state, however, that in the office to which he belonged the charge of which to the Public was about 21,000*l.* the reduction would be 7,000*l.* and the same proportion would run in the other departments. Having stated thus much, he trusted Gentlemen would now suffer the estimates to proceed.

Lord Althorpe thought the better way would be that the Chairmen should report progress, and ask leave to sit again, after the House should be in possession of the Noble Lord's plan.

Mr. Hume hoped that the Noble Marquis would come down on Tuesday with a proposition to reduce the Civil List at least 25 per cent. and all Government offices in proportion. He had no wish to detain the Committee, but he must insist that the time was come when reduction should be forced upon the Government of the country. The gallery was then cleared, and five divisions took place:—107 to 87; 99 to 28; 94 to 23; 97 to 21; 94 to 21.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock on Saturday morning.

From Saturday's Gazette.

This Gazette contains the resolutions agreed to by the House of Commons, on the 27th February, 1822, relative to the "Repayment of certain Five per Centum Annuities." Persons residing in the United Kingdom, who may dissent from the plan, are to signify the same on or before the 16th inst. Provision is to be made by the House of Commons for paying off the dissentients, which shall commence 5th July, 1822, and to be continued at such periods, and in such manner, as Parliament may direct.

WHEAT.
Average price (England and Wales), 47s 7d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Coutts's Will.—The will of the late Mr. Coutts was opened and read on Sunday evening last by his Solicitor, in the presence of Mrs. Coutts, the countess of Guildford, Lady Burdett, and others of his family. It first recites, the nature and extent of his property, to the amount of nine hundred thousand pounds, which he bequeathes to Mrs. Coutts for her sole use and benefit, and at her own disposal, without mentioning any other person, or even leaving a single legacy. The mansion and furniture in Stratton-street, and the villa on Highgatehill, were previously Mrs. Coutts's. Mrs. Coutts left her residence immediately after reading the will, for the house of Mr. Coutts-Trotter, and the following morning Lady Burdett proceeded to Bath to join the family there. The remains of Mr. Coutts were removed on Monday morning from his residence in Piccadilly, for interment in the family vault at Roxton Abbey, Oxford.

In willing the whole of his immense property to his amiable and devoted wife, Mr. Coutts expressed his through conviction that her signal goodness would not fail to do every thing for his family that they expected, or he wished. This well-founded confidence was in no danger of being betrayed, and she has already made most ample provision for his daughters. Upon the Countess of Guildford she has settled £10,000 per annum; an annuity to the same amount on the Marchioness of Bute, with £10,000 to her two children; and Lady Burdett is also to have a very large sum, the exact amount of which has not yet been stated. Besides these noble provisions for his daughters, Mr. Coutts gave each of them originally a marriage portion of £100,000. Exclusively of the immediate great property in cash of which Mrs. Coutts becomes possessed, she is to have the preponderating share in the banking-house which her lamented husband enjoyed, and which is of itself a most capital fortune.

THIRD

Bombay Town-Hall

LOTTERY.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY,
8TH JUNE.

PRIZES.

No. 770	Prize Rupees	2000
2032	Ditto, ...	1000
2339	Ditto, ...	10,000

THIRD DAY'S DRAWING,
11TH JUNE 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 300	Prize of Rupees	1000
828	Ditto, ...	500
1905	Ditto, ...	2000
2054	Ditto, ...	500
2288	Ditto, ...	1000

FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
13TH JUNE 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 626	Prize of Rupees	500
214	Ditto, ...	1000
1952	Ditto, ...	2000

☞ *5th day's Drawing will be on this day.*

6th And last day's ditto, 17th.